

FRED. WARD'S
Specials!

Yds. LADIES' FRIEZE SUITINGS, regular price 90c. and \$1.00; selling price, 60c., cash. You'll need to call early.

6 only—LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, sizes 34, 36, 38, to be cleared at Cost Price. These are not last year's coats but this season's buying.

FRED. T. WARD,
YOUR TAILOR, FURNISHER & FURRIER.

"A Happy New Year" To All.
Now is the Time for Holiday Gifts.

Ladies' Silk Stocks, fancy embroidered tabs, in white, pink and blue, 25c. to \$1.25.
Turn-over Collars in white embroidery, 10, 15, 18, and 25c.
Lawn Handkerchiefs, fancy embroidered edge, 10c. to 35c.
All Linen Handkerchiefs, fancy embroidered edge, 25c.
Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, trimmed lace and insertion, 5, 8, 10, 15c. to 25c.
White Lawn Handkerchiefs, hemstitched edge, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15c.; 6 for 25c.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, fine narrow hemstitched border, 18, 20 and 25c.
Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs, initial embroidered in corner, 25c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, 25c. to \$1.25.
Gentlemen's Black Silk Scarfs, quilted and lined with satin, 40c.
Ladies' Wool Hoods, in black and colors, 40c., 50c. and 60c.
Children's Wool Hoods and Caps, white, red, pink and blue, 25c. to 50c.
Children's Wool Booties and Mittens, 10c., 15c. and 20c.
Small Boys' Wool Sweaters, cardinal and navy, 45c.
Fancy Cushion Tops, in Denim, Satin, Silk and Plush, 25c. to \$2.50.
Fancy Drapes, heavy silk fringe, wide embroidery, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00.

4 lbs. Mixtures, 25c.
3 lbs. Currants, 25c.
2 lbs. Raisins, 25c.
4 lbs. Snaps, 25c.
3 lbs. Fancy Biscuit, 25c.
2 lbs. Jam Jams, 25c.

Coming in your Fowl, dry picked, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 5th and 6th. Last shipment this season.

C. F. STICKLE.

SHAW'S

For all kinds of FRESH FRUIT.

Oranges, Lemons,
California Grapes,
Stuffed Dates, Etc.

Also, a fine line of FRESH CONFECTIONERY just arrived.

This way for CHEAP RAISINS, 5 lbs. for 25c.
FRESH BREAD and BUNS daily.

Just received, a fine line of CHINA and CUT GLASS for Xmas.

FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

JOHN SHAW.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS in the BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1905, for \$1.00.

Lumber and Shingles

for sale at Anson.

R. G. KINGSTON.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO CALL on retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory; straight salary \$20 paid weekly and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful; Envelope self-addressed envelope. Superintendent Travelers, 605 Madison Bldg., Chicago.

Wedding at Hoard's Station.

On the evening of the 30th of Dec. over eighty guests assembled at the residence of Mr. Lester Anderson, of Hoard's Station, to witness the marriage of his only daughter, Edith C. to Mr. Walter Sharp. At half past seven Miss Allie Sharp began playing the wedding march, and the bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Gordon Anderson, brother of the bride, entered and took their places beneath an arch of evergreens and flowers. The bride, looking very lovely, followed on the arm of her father, attended by her bridesmaid, Miss Alma Sharp, sister of the groom. The Rev. Mr. Fosse, of Campbellford, was the officiating clergyman. At the close of the ceremony a bountiful repast was served, after which a very pleasant evening was spent, the guests remaining until the wee small hours.

The young couple, both of whom are very popular, received a large number of valuable presents.

There were guests present from Regina, N. W. T., Toronto, Trenton, Foxboro, Campbellford, and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharp will take up their residence on his farm near Hoard's Station. We wish the happy couple a pleasant journey through life.

A Wedding at Chapman.

The beautiful home of County Councillor, A. Kirk, was the scene of a very happy event on New Year's Day. Over 100 guests assembled from Toronto, Belleville, Stirling, Tweed and surrounding country to witness the marriage of Miss Maude Kirk to Mr. Geo. A. Bailey, of the Township of Rawdon. Promptly at 11.30 a.m., to the strains of the wedding march, the contracting parties took the places prepared for them in the parlor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. McCulloch. The bride wore a dress of Mousseline de soie trimmed with ruffles and shirring. She wore a veil and looked very handsome. The bridesmaid, Miss Effie Kirk, wore a dress of pink silk, trimmed with applique and insertion. Mr. Burton Potts, of Hoard's Station, ably supported the groom.

After hearty congratulations a sumptuous dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk had the happy knack of making all their numerous guests feel perfectly at home. Appropriate and happy after-dinner addresses were made by Mr. Sears, reeve elect of Hungerford, Urbane Heath and R. Bailey, of Rawdon, and Rev. R. McCulloch, who were suitably responded to by the groom.

The groom's present to the bride was a Persian lamb coat, to the bridesmaid an opal ring, and to the groomsmen a locket with opals and pearls. The other presents were numerous, useful and costly. The happy couple amid showers of rice, took the 3.30 p.m. C.P.R. train for Toronto, Kincardine and other western points.

Minto

The annual Christmas tree for the S. S. at Salem, held on the 23rd of Dec., was a success in every way. A good programme was well rendered, reflecting much credit on those who trained the scholars. Proceeds amounted to \$32.83. A presentation of a ring, with suitable address, was given to Mr. Clifford Caverley, our teacher, for his services willingly rendered.

W. B. Clements, of North Dakota, is the guest of his brother Richard, and other friends in this locality.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Correspondent.

Miss Ethel Adams has taken a situation in Murray as a public school teacher.

Miss Mary Bryant is confined to the house with an attack of la grippe.

A number of the farmers of this vicinity are attending the Dairyman's Association in Belleville.

Mr. E. A. Ward of Winnipeg, who is visiting his mother in this place, spent New Year's in Deseronto, the guest of Mrs. S. Crawford.

Mr. Arthur Ward has taken a situation at Marlbank as public school teacher.

Miss Marion Thompson has returned to Toronto, where she is attending Normal Kindergarten.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Snider gave an oyster supper on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Shorey, of Lindsay.

Mr. F. S. Demorest is visiting friends in Watertown and Syracuse.

A horse belonging to Mr. E. Parks of Plainfield broke loose from under the hotel shed last Sunday evening, and ran away. It had not been found yet on Monday.

Glen Ross.

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wade of Brighton, Dr. and Mrs. Wade of Wooler, Mr. and Mrs. Walton Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wessels, of Wooler, spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Mark Anderson.

Mr. C. S. Bowerman returned home on Monday after spending a few days with his daughter, Mr. T. J. Osborne, of Marysville.

Mrs. Thomas Knox and daughter, of Trenton, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Anderson, returned home on Thursday last.

Miss Lizzie McLachlan went to Belleville on Saturday, where she has secured a position as teacher.

Election day passed very quietly here, although there was a good vote polled during the afternoon.

Mount Pleasant News

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Mr. Hillyard McConnell, who has been spending the Christmas holidays at his home at Mt. Pleasant, left for Toronto, where he is employed by the Berry Brothers at the steam and electrical engineering.

E. D. McConnell, principal of Bancroft public school, left on Monday last, in company with a number of other teachers, for the north.

Monday was a very busy day, election being held at Mrs. Phillips.

Mrs. W. H. Scott's sister has come to spend the winter with her.

Mrs. Thompson, of Moira, with her son and daughter, spent Sunday last the guests of her sister, Mrs. G. Wright.

Mr. D. Wilson and Mr. B. Bedell were guests at Mr. G. Sharp's on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chambers and little son, Newton, returned to their home at Tweed on Sunday, after spending their holidays with her mother, Mrs. N. McConnell.

Mrs. Reid returned to her home at Foxboro on Sunday last after spending a few weeks the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Bailey.

Our popular school teacher, Miss E. Faulkner, has returned to resume her duties, and we wish her every success during the year.

Harrow News

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. George Bailey was married on New Year's day to Miss Maud Kirk, at her home near Thomasburg, by the Rev. R. McCulloch, in the presence of about eighty guests. They were attended by Miss Kirk, sister of the bride, and Mr. Bert Potts, of Apsara.

The couple had been served the happy dinner took the train for Kincardine to spend their honeymoon with friends there. We all join in wishing them many years of happy wedded life.

Mr. Will Reynolds and wife, of Dundas county, are visiting relatives here.

Mr. David Gray, of Niagara, is taking a holiday amongst his friends here.

Miss Sinclair, of Boston, who has been visiting Mrs. L. Reynolds, has gone to B. C. to spend the remainder of the winter with her brother there.

Mr. Bert Lloyd, who has been in the N. W. T. for some time, has returned home.

The children of our section are enjoying a longer holiday than usual, on account of having no teacher.

Mr. J. McCullen, of Madoc, has the contract for building our new school house, which is to be of brick, with stone basement. The trustees have decided to place a furnace in it.

Wellman's Corners.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nile Glen, of Hoard's Station died at Toronto hospital on Dec. 29th. His body was brought here on the 1st day of the New Year and laid in our cemetery beside that of his wife, whose death and burial we recorded about two weeks since.

The Foresters here are intending to have an Entertainment and Oyster Supper on the 15th of this month. A good time is expected.

Mr. James Whitton and Mrs. Wm. Morton returned on Saturday last from Olean, N. Y., where they had been to attend the funeral of their brother, the late Thomas Whitton.

Mr. Chas. Totton is home for his holidays from Toronto, where he has been attending college.

The Rev. Mr. Duke preached an able and eloquent sermon, his theme being "The Eternal Word."

We congratulate Messrs. J. Whitton and T. Matthews, our fellow townsmen, on their reelection to perhaps it would be more in order to congratulate the municipality on having secured two such good representatives.

Everybody is grumbling about the severe cold. Never mind we will be likely to see a change before next August.

Toronto Junction carried the local option by-law by 177 York Township defeated a similar by-law by 566.

The Sovereign Bank
OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000.

Capital Paid Up 1,300,000.

Reserve Fund 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

Toronto.

Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. Absolute security.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."
FUR TALK.

We will aid your good resolutions for the New Year's Fur buying by offering the balance of our reliable and desirable Fur Stock at reduced prices.

Have a look at our Russian Lamb, Bokharan, and Astrican Ladies' Jackets, sizes 34, 36 and 38. Prices \$27.50 to \$40.00, reg. \$32.50 to \$50.00.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Starting Anew Another Year.
A NEW BEGINNING.

We greet you at this season, wishing you greatest benefit from the year to come. If your name has not been on our roll of friends we want to put it there now. If you have granted us your patronage in the past we want to hold your friendship by giving you increased values.

Thanking you again for your patronage, and wishing you A Happy New Year, I remain yours

J. W. BROWN,

RETAIL BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Wood Wanted.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF

STIRLING PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first annual meeting of the Stirling Public Library will be held at the Library Room, on Monday next, the 11th. inst., at 4.30 p.m. All members over 21 years of age are entitled to attend and vote. The Board of Management for 1904 will be elected at this meeting.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, President.

M. K. LAMBLY, Secretary.

Farm For Sale
OR TO LET.

The South Half of Lot 17 in the 5th Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres more or less. About fifty acres under cultivation, the balance in pasture and woodland. Good frame house and frame barn, and orchard. The farm is well watered. For terms and further particulars apply to

JAMES DUNKLEY,
Hoard's Station.

NORTH HASTINGS
Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the North Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in McKee's Hall, Stirling, on Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 1904, at one o'clock, p.m. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

T. H. McKee, Treasurer.

J. H. REID, President.

FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on Front Street, just west of Mrs. Caldwell's, formerly occupied by the late Thos. Weese. For terms and further particulars apply to OAKLEY VAN DERVOORT, Stirling, or

Mrs. JOHN F. HARRY, Trenton.

Stirling Horticultural Society

The annual meeting of the Stirling Horticultural Society will be held in McKee's Hall, Stirling, on Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 1904, at 7.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report, electing officers, and transacting any other business in connection with the Society.

A full attendance of members is requested.

A. E. BOLDRICK, President.

G. G. THIRASHER, Secretary.

E. SAGER,
PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC HORSESHOER

Leveling and balancing the action and gait of horses, and rounding and curving the different bones of the foot and leg, such as Laminitis or founder, Ulcers, Corns, Contracture, Quittor, Cracks, Manicure, Joint Lameness, Interfering, Cross forging or any faulty action of the horse. Consultation free of charge. Come and give us a trial and be convinced. All work guaranteed or money refunded.

E. SAGER,
Mumby's Old Stand, SPRING BROOK.

FOR SALE.

A lot of Shaffing with different sized pulleys, all in good condition; also, two good turning lathes, one nearly new; two saw frames with different sized saws ready for immediate use; one Planing Machine; two power Boring Machines; one water wheel with iron gate; a small lot of belting; one building, 30 x 60 feet, posts 24 feet high, heavy timber frame, built of best kind of material throughout. All will be sold at bed rock prices. For full particulars call on

A. WARD,
Chatterton, P.O., Ont.

STRAYED.

Came on to the premises of the undersigned, Lot 7, in the 4th Concession of Rawdon, about the month of July, a Ewe Lamb. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN ROBINSON.

FARM FOR SALE

The East Half of Lot 18 in the 3rd Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres. Good large brick house, and good barns and out-buildings. A never failing spring near barn. Good orchard. The farm is a first class one, and known as the Radford Farm. For terms and further particulars, apply to

N. B. WHITE, Stirling.

CUTTERS.

I am getting in my stock of Cutters, of the best make, style and finish, trimmed with Mohair Plush in a variety of colors, up-to-date in every respect. In purchasing, having taken the advantage of all the rates and discounts possible, therefore, I am sure it will pay intending purchasers to call and see my stock and get prices.

Also, Long Sleighs with boxes, in stock. Sale rooms adjoining S. Wright's Blacksmith Shop, Stirling.

B. BUSH.

FANCY GOODS

—FOR—

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

GROCERIES.

You will always find a fresh and complete stock of Groceries with us.

We will pay highest prices for Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and Chickens.

S. HOLDEN.

In the Surrogate Court
of the County of Hastings.

In the estate of James Doak, late of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, gentleman, deceased.

Whereas the late James Doak departed this life leaving a last will and testament, by which he directed a legacy to be handed over by his said executor therein named, to Annie Robinson, his niece, who was born in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, one of the United States of America.

And it is now known that the said legacy will be paid to the said Annie Robinson, on or before the 15th day of January, the said executor will proceed to distribute the said legacy to the said Annie Robinson.

All information to be addressed to the executor, W. L. Bird, Halloway, P.O.

Dated at Stirling, this 17th day of Dec. 1903.

G. G. THIRASHER,
Solicitor for Executor.

PERCY GIBBOURD TALKS TELLS ABOUT SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

Brilliant Young Canadian and
the Work That Lies Before
Him.

The Commissioner of the South African Railways is one of the most remarkable young men of the present day. Although he is only thirty-five years of age, he has made a name for himself, by sheer pluck and ability, in a position such as few men of his age have ever achieved. We only know of one man who obtained higher military rank, at an earlier age, than Sir Percy Gibbourd, and that other was "Nicholas Salibi," who was a brigadier-general in India before he was thirty, and whose name, although the man himself has been dead some forty odd years, is still whispered with awe and reverence by the natives of the Punjab, as "South Africa," a weekly journal published in London for all interested in South African affairs.

Gibbourd is perhaps the only man in the British army who has absolutely no fear of the great K.O.K., and the latter, as M.A.P. remarks, "has proved and has had good cause to recognize his genius as a railway constructor." At one point of the building of the great Khartoum line, our contemporary adds, "Kitchener found that no advance was being made, and came straightway to Lieut. Gibbourd, as he then was: 'How's this work suspended? You must go on—that line has to be finished as soon as mortal man can finish it.' 'Sorry, sir, I can't. I am utterly at a standstill. The government hasn't sent on the 'sleepers,' and I haven't one left to lay.' 'I have no use for a man who says 'can't,'" said the Sirdar. 'It's a word whose existence I don't admit. You had better go back to Cairo.' 'Very good, sir, I will.' And he went. Within one week Kitchener had written him to return to his work."

HIS BREEDING AND CAREER.
Gibbourd comes of a breed of men who represent all that is best of two great nations—England and France. As M.A.P. further observes, "he combines the doggedness of the American and the imagination of the Frenchman." When Lord Kitchener was ordered out to South Africa during the late war, the first man whom he telegraphed for was Gibbourd. Throughout the war, if a batch of soldiers had to be conveyed to a certain point, by hook or by crook, Gibbourd got them there, travelling himself by day and night with the military trains to see his work carried out.

A Montreal newspaper recently asked its readers to decide the burning question, "Who are the greatest living Canadians?" and public opinion placed Sir Percy seventh on the list, giving the premier position to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the second to Lord Strathcona, while a correspondent who wrote from Nova Scotia declares his preparedness to prove that Sir Percy is a "Blue-Nose." When it is explained that the "Blue-Noses" are regarded by a certain section of Canadians as "the salt of the earth," South Africans, at any rate, will cordially agree that Sir Percy Gibbourd is well entitled to inclusion in their number.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

A representative of South Africa met Sir Percy Gibbourd by appointment. "I am awfully busy," Sir Percy said as he entered the smoking-room of the hotel at which Lady Gibbourd and he are staying, "but we shall not be long. Now I have only a few minutes to spare. What can I do for you?"

"If you can spare a few minutes there are just a few questions I should like to ask you about the development of the railway system under your charge."

"There is really nothing to say. When I saw Mr. Matthews in South Africa I told him everything there was to tell up to date; and since then there has been nothing to add. We are still hampered by the labor difficulty."

"It was stated by one of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Native Labor Commission that some 63,000 laborers would be required if the railway development programme was to be carried out in reasonable time, and some exception was taken to the statement. Will you require so many men?"

"No doubt we shall if we are to complete the works in the shortest possible time."

"Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, during a brief interview which I had with him a few days ago, suggested to me that coolies would have to be imported for railway works as well as for the mines. Is that so?"

"The whole country will have to import labor."

"The railways as well as the mines?"

WILL TAKE TWO YEARS.

"Certainly. If we are to complete the railway extensions as rapidly as we would like to. With an ample supply of labor it would take two years to complete the programme laid down by the Inter-Colonial Council."

"Is there any reason why you should not get the labor?"

"I cannot tell. You must take it this way. The labor for the mines will have to be provided first, and when the mines have made the necessary provisions they will assist the railway department in getting labor from abroad, if such labor is required. That is the position of affairs. The railways must naturally follow after the mines, because upon the development of the mines depends the development of the railways."

"And when carried out your mileage will be very largely increased?"

"When that is done our mileage will be doubled in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal."

LIONS AND ROSES.

Frank Bostock Tells of the Animal's Peculiarities.

"A playful lion is a terrible thing. With even a tap from one of his paws he can break the neck of a horse," says Mr. Frank Bostock in his recent book, "The Training of Wild Animals." He goes on to declare that far more minor injuries to trainers result from mere playfulness, awkwardness or misjudgment on the part of their dangerous pupils than from vicious intention. Even the more serious or fatal injuries are not unfrequently begun with an accident, the latent ferocity of the wild beast being then aroused by the sight of blood or at the sudden realization of its power to harm.

Of this power it is the object of every trainer to keep the animal in ignorance, and for that reason, as well as because prudence forbids for an offense that did not understand would merely make the creature sulky, no animal is ever punished for an injury which it inflicts without savage intent.

One trainer who was in the habit of greeting his favorite bear by putting his face close for a morning caress, once thoughtlessly did so from without the cage instead of waiting to enter it. Finding the bars prevented as near an approach as usual, he innocently extended a great paw and tried to draw his friend's face closer. That trainer carries a scarred cheek still, and it was long thought he would lose the sight of an eye; but there was no interruption of the affectionate relations of himself and his pet. The bear had simply failed to understand that what would not hurt the tough hide of a fellow bear would hurt the skin of a man.

During the performance a favorite lion, Young Wallace, in a playful mood once made a grab at the whip which was being held by the trainer, tapping against his boot. The stroke was gentle, for a lion, but the terrible curved claws penetrated both leather and flesh, and were caught for a second in the boot. Jerked out again by the startled lion, as he felt the heated head, he inflicted a most painful wound. But Wallace was not even reprimanded.

Perhaps the most curious accident was that which befell a woman trainer, who one day thoughtlessly replaced the light whip by a bunch of deep red roses. Instantly one of her lions sprang at them, severely clawing her face and neck. Any wild animal will jump for meat, and he mistook the red mass for his dinner. She had presence of mind enough to toss the dangerous lions off her, when all four of them rushed upon them eagerly. A few moments of surprised pawing and sniffing ensued, passing rapidly to disappointment and disgust; then the great beasts, without even being ordered, climbed leisurely back upon their pedestals, and were ready for their usual act. She did not let the lions remain and put them through it otherwise she could never have done so again. She found them quite as docile as usual, but she never carried roses among lions again. It is an attention too likely to be misunderstood. The queen of flowers is not appreciated by the king of beasts.

INCHES ADDED TO STATURE.

Height Is Increased by the Stretching Process.

The attention of the English people was called to the fact not long ago that the stature of English soldiers gradually was decreasing. The house of lords immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the facts in the case, but even the house did not expect to be able to remedy it if it should prove to be so.

Some member of the house should arise and announce there was a great scarcity of sunshine in the British isles the house would immediately appoint a commission to inquire into the matter.

That's because it's customary. In the stature proposition, the commission did not expect to accomplish much, for has not Solomon said that man cannot by taking thought add one cubit to his stature?

However, Solomon was talking without reckoning on a certain Prof. Atkinson who was to come after him. The professor also discovered that the British soldier was falling off in point of inches and decided that he should be stretched and pulled out to the necessary height.

THE PROFESSOR COMES IN.

When the Boer war fell upon England it became fashionable to enlist and fight and bleed for the country's sake. Unfortunately for a number of young fashionables anxious to bleed they did not come up to the standard of inches prescribed by the British recruiting officers.

These unfortunate fashionables could not obtain commissions because they were not tall enough. This is where Prof. Atkinson stepped in.



COULDN'T DO IT.
Mrs. Bargain Hunter—Why don't you smoke those cigars I gave you Christmas? You haven't given them away, have you?

Mr. Bargain Hunter—The ideal! Do you suppose I'd be mean enough to do such a thing as that?

It is said that 400 cadets passed through his pulling process and that 150 feet were added to the English army by his method. It is said that he charges \$100 an inch, and that clients as a rule pay about \$500, having five inches added to their height.

Most of his clients have been cadets from Sandhurst and Woolwich. Many of these cadets on entering the academy, which they do at ages varying from 16 to 18, are undersized. They must to Providence to bring them to the necessary feet before they go up for examination into the army.

When nature fails Mr. Atkinson steps in.

METHOD OF MANIPULATION.
During the lengthening process the patient is placed in a seat that looks like a cross between a bathtub and a barber's chair, and an airproof rubber mask which is fastened about the throat is fastened about him. After sitting in a high tension posture for some time the patient is given a massage, and then the "lengthening professor" begins the manipulations of the cervical bones. The same process is repeated with the spine and the joints of the knees, ankles, and wrists, each joint being subjected to a hot air and electrical bath. Then he has ten minutes of physical exercise.

Two hours of this treatment every day for three months is said to increase the height from three to eight inches.

CHAYOTE AND ITS USES

Wonderful Plant in the Vegetable Kingdom.

Blooms Every Month and Produces Nutritious Article of Diet.

Were it not for the fact that the description of a phenomenal plant which the Department of Agriculture is attempting to introduce here, the United States has been prepared by conservative authority. It could readily pass as a chapter from some extravagant fiction. It is the chayote, which, in the opinion of the practical experts who seek to acquaint the people of America with it, is in many particulars the most remarkable plant in the vegetable kingdom. They point out that in the country which it is most adapted to, the chayote, it is made by farmers who will cultivate it.

Among other strange features of the chayote, it is unique in being the only plant known which insects do not attack, and which is entirely immune from fungi. The variety of practical uses to which the chayote can be put is almost endless; although it bears a fruit, it is a vine. In the rapidity of its growth it is astonishing even to botanists. Within a few months from the time of planting, these vines will often bear as many as 500 fruits, some of them weighing no less than three pounds.

CROP EVERY MONTH.

The chayote blossoms and ripens fruit every month in the year, and this ever-bearing characteristic is pointed out by the Department of Agriculture as a significant thing, for as the chayote is very palatable and nutritious, and may be utilized in a great variety of dishes, its introduction into the United States will mean that Northern markets in the dead of winter will be provided with delicious fruit, which should be within the reach of all classes.

The chayote fruit is shaped like a pear. Baked and seasoned with sugar and lime juice, it cannot be distinguished from apple pudding. Stewed it is a substitute for apple sauce. Boiled and seasoned with pepper and salt, it is like summer squash, only the fibre and flavor are said to be more delicate. In Porto Rico, where it is much cultivated, it becomes the dish of a substantial meal. In France, where importations of the chayote are now eagerly purchased, the fruit is cut into discs, so as to resemble the true artichoke, deftly seasoned with sauces, and served on French tables as *fonds d'artichaut*, and even the discriminating French palates are not for that highly prized vegetable.

Although these are a few of the culinary uses which the chayote serves, they make but a fraction of the plant's utility.

MOST EASILY DIGESTED.

In the second year of its growth, the roots of the chayote produce tubers which weigh usually about three pounds, and which are highly prized where the plant is known.

These tubers are boiled or baked and served in the place of true yams, but are said to be more nutritious. The naturalist Herrera, who has studied the plant in Mexico, states that the chayote is the most easily digested of foods, and recommends it highly as a substitute for arrowroot in the dietary of children and invalids. The Department of Agriculture is convinced that the chayote tuber, as well as the fruit, will ultimately become a world-wide article of food.

What is of striking interest in regard to these tubers is that they can be gathered from year to year without in the least disturbing the plant. They grow near the surface of the soil, in some cases protruding above it. The validity of the chayote plant does not depend upon them, and they may be harvested regularly as part of the crop.

A matter of importance to farmers who might engage in the chayote industry is that, should there be any future time an excess of production, both fruits and tubers are equally valuable as food for cattle. Moreover, the chayote will grow where ordinary forage is scarce.

A further virtue of the plant is that its new shoots are used as a substitute for asparagus. Cutting them, however, retards the growth of the chayote vine, and so, even in the countries where it grows, chayote tips are held at such a high figure that only the wealthy can buy them. It is the opinion of the Department of Agriculture that it would be profitable to cultivate chayote farms just for the tips, particularly in the neighborhood of cities or near the seacoast, where fresh asparagus is rarely found on the market.

FLOWERS RICH IN NECTAR.

The flowers of the chayote are exceedingly rich in nectar, and as they blossom the year round in warm latitudes, the plant affords a prolific source of honey. It is the hope, therefore, of the U. S. government scientists that the chayote will get a foothold in parts of Florida and other sections of the South, where bee-keeping is becoming an important industry.

The seed of the chayote is regarded as a great delicacy, especially when roasted and served with anchovy sauce, but inasmuch as the fruit possesses but a solitary seed, the dish is somewhat of a luxury.

These various uses do not exhaust the plant's resources. The vine itself is eagerly eaten by cattle, but it has a commercial importance greater still. In Algeria, the vines are woven into fine wickerwork, and the milliners have begun to utilize the fibres of the plant in the manufacture of hats.

It is thus apparent that this remarkable plant, from its tubers to the tips of its new shoots, has definite commercial value.

HARD TIMES IN AUSTRALIA.

Absence of Rain Is the Cause of the Depression.

The size of a country is not of so much consequence as its supply. The Commonwealth of Australia is a vast land, but there is a lack of water to moisten them. The island continent is often scourged by long droughts, during which the fields bear no crops and the sheep and cattle die for lack of food and water. Australia has been suffering for months from the absence of rain. The farming and grazing interests are prostrate, and the city industries are suffering as never before as those of the country. The construction of railroads and other public works has ceased, and private undertakings are at a standstill.

The result is emigration. During the last two years the population of the state of Victoria has decreased. The number of births has been less by 22,000 than the number of persons, mostly able-bodied men and women, who have left the country. The same unsatisfactory condition of affairs prevails in most of the other states of the commonwealth, and there is nothing which can be done to change it for the better. When the rains fall there will be an improvement, and when the people feel encouraged another drought will come to dash their hopes.

Victoria has an area of 88,000 square miles, and yet, owing largely to climatic conditions, three-fifths of the population live in towns. In 1901 only 100,000 bread winners were occupied in agriculture and grazing, while 107,000 followed in industrial pursuits. That is an extraordinary state of things in a new country, though it does not surprise one in England or Belgium.

A country whose manufacturing industries are few and feeble, while its farmers and graziers are likely to be ruined by drought once in every ten years, cannot reasonably hope to be one of the great powers of the earth, no matter how extensive its area may be. It must be content with a slow growth and be resigned to inevitable setbacks.

The Australian states are feeling now painfully the pressure of the heavy debts they contracted rashly in many years of prosperity. Many of the debts were made to build railroads which never have been profitable and whose receipts are now falling below expenditures. Necessary economies, such as the discharge of all employees who can be spared, add to the number of unemployed, and of whom are now going to South Africa, the United States or Canada.

The new commonwealth of Australia is at this time in an unenviable condition. Its people are thinking more of their domestic troubles than of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign.

A failure to start often saves a miserable finish.

The hard-working clerk is usually working for a raise.

A woman doesn't necessarily love the man she admires.

A cablegram has been sent from west to east round the world in 40 minutes by the all-British route.

WHAT GOES UP IN SMOKE

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO INTO THIS COUNTRY.

Canada Consumed 3,000,000 Cigarettes and \$50,000 Worth of Cigarettes.

Last year Canada imported from foreign countries 8,724,230 cigarettes, valued at \$309,204, and 212,669 lbs. of cut tobacco at a cost of \$181,563. The countries exporting them, the quantity and value, is as follows:—

Country.	Number.	Value.
Great Britain	86,870	\$ 8,745
B. W. Indies	38,000	342
B. W. Indies	53,250	1,752
Hong Kong	51,000	968
Belgium	10,150	89
China	6,000	89
Cuba	6,252,345	250,733
France	1,000	19
Germany	130,000	3,925
Holland	45,000	206
Japan	10,000	550
Mexico	341,000	6,088
Philippines	1,096,000	14,178
Porto Rico	2,000	93
Switzerland	1,000	60
United States	588,005	25,165

8,724,230 \$309,204

TOBACCO, CUT.

Lbs.	Value.
Great Britain	115,016 \$100,878
Hong Kong	3,621 421
Malta	222 43
China	5,934 751
Egypt	25 27
France	797 471
Germany	50 88
Philippines	10 6
St. Pierre	124 85
Turkey	12 5
United States	86,585 28,809

212,669 \$131,563

Other manufactures of tobacco, not elsewhere specified.

Lbs.	Value.
Great Britain	1,566 \$ 615
Denmark	180 43
France	79 44
St. Pierre	170 58
United States	106,476 40,415

Total 108,471 \$41,180

Foreign raw leaf tobacco, samples, unstemmed.

Lbs.	Value.
Cuba	5 \$ 5
United States	2,339 1,775

Total 2,344 \$1,780

PIPES OF ALL KINDS.

Tobacco pipes, pipe mounts, cigars and cigarette holders and cases, smokers' sets, cases and tobacco pouches.

	Value.
Great Britain	\$162,862
B. E. Indies	15
Austria, Hungary	23,358
Belgium	145
China	163
Cuba	569
France	107,843
Germany	38,054
Japan	413
Mexico	23
Switzerland	399
Turkey	96
United States	\$4,667

\$368,603

WHAT WE EXPORT.

	Cigars	Value.
Great Britain	7,000	\$ 95
British Africa	10,000	420
B. W. Indies	9,000	109
British Guiana	7,000	130
Newfoundland	40,000	1,086
New Zealand	5,000	206
St. Pierre	8,000	215
United States	1,000	39

107,000 \$2,350

Tobacco containing snuff.

Lbs.	Value.
United States	\$ 2

STEMS AND CUTTINGS.

	Lbs.	Value.
Newfoundland	111	\$ 23
Belgium	31,833	3,273
Germany	35,450	2,433
Holland	26,442	1,891
United States	229,446	4,829

323,282 \$12,449

Tobacco not elsewhere specified.

	Lbs.	Value.
Great Britain	22,332	\$12,037
British Africa	620	245
British Guiana	1,211	367
Newfoundland	47,556	1,175
France	11,952	3,485
Germany	275	110
St. Pierre	44,640	12,013
United States	10,018	9,015

138,684 \$49,012

CIGARETTES IMPORTED.

	No.	Value.
Great Britain	5,915,300	\$27,646
Aden	22,000	86
Malta	195,000	704
Cuba	9,000	123
Egypt	2,302,700	18,419
France	21,000	71
Germany	193,000	1,802
Russia	1,000	7
St. Pierre	2,000	12
United States	597,000	3,123

9,158,000 \$50,107

WHAT WAS EXPORTED.

Country.	No.	Value.
To British Africa	6,000	\$ 10
To Denmark	8,000	20
Norway and Sweden	632,000	700
To United States	2,000	6
		\$736

TWO OF THEM CANADIAN.

The ship canals of the world are nine in number, as follows:

- The Suez Canal.
- The Constantinople and St. Petersburg Canal.
- The Corinth Canal.
- The Manchester Ship Canal.
- The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.
- The Elbe and Trave Canal.
- The Welland Canal.
- The American Sault Ste. Marie Canal.
- The Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

DISPOSING OF PAPA.

"I always content, sir," said the girl's father, meaningly, "that young men should be in bed before 1.30 each night."

"Yes?" replied the young man who was calling on the girl. "I hope you set that good example yourself, sir."

A SAFE KNIFE.

Customer—"This penknife you sold me is so soft that the blade is dull before I get through sharpening a pencil."

Street Vendor—"Yah, that is so you come to sharpening to point against your thumb you won't cut yourself."

It is hardly possible for a person who has never visited the great Northwest to understand its great size, and its almost unlimited possibilities. The writer of an article in the Illustrated Supplement of the Edmonton Bulletin draws attention to the immense depth of the country at Edmonton, contrasting its seven hundred miles from south to north with the hundred miles from the international boundary to Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, and the narrowness of the St. Lawrence Valley. He mentions one striking fact. "In order that there may be no doubt as to the agricultural possibilities throughout that immense expanse of territory, it may be mentioned in proof that there very well be a process mill at Cardston and Raymond, within twenty miles of the international boundary; another at Calgary, one hundred and fifty miles from the boundary; six at and within forty miles of Edmonton, three hundred and fifty miles north of the boundary, a steam mill at Peace River Crossing, one hundred miles north and two hundred miles west of Edmonton; and a roller process mill at Vermilion, three hundred and fifty miles north of Edmonton. The establishment of flour mills is incontrovertible evidence of the success of the growth of wheat; and where wheat will grow successfully, agriculture is assured."

The King and Temperance.
It will be recalled that in July last King Edward's private secretary wrote to a naval officer that "his Majesty will be glad if it is circulated privately that he considers that his health is as much honored by those who drink it in water as by those who drink it in wine." Sir Oswald Mosley, at a recent banquet, drank a bumper of port to his Majesty's health, although his own was so indifferent that physicians had forbidden that manifestation of loyalty. The baronet acquainted his Majesty with this incident, and Sir Dighton Probyn wrote in reply: "His Majesty particularly requests me to say that he thinks it undesirable that any one suffering from your complaint should drink too many healths in old port."

Pointed Paragraphs.
Heroic measures are often misfits. An ambition to own a sky-scraper is a lofty ideal. A woman's age is one of nature's greatest secrets. Whiskey will take a man down faster than a toboggan. Any man who works only for pay seldom does his best. It's almost as difficult to hide a cough as it is to hide love. There is no man so friendless as the one who has lost his political pull. Every man thinks he is the proper one to stand around and boss the job. A man may be able to trade his reputation for money, but he can't trade back.

Wit and Wisdom.
Business is a mantle that covers a multitude of queer transactions. Great is the physician who can cure a woman of an imaginary disease. A man who is looking for trouble can usually find it without trouble. The race is not always to the man who has his money down on a straight tip. You can't discourage the prohibition movement by throwing cold water on it. Wise is the man who is able to keep his mouth shut when he has nothing to say. When you attempt to strike a match in the dark the head is always on the other end.

A fire occurred in the Ottawa Post Office on Monday night causing damage estimated at \$80,000.

Thursday, Dec. 31st, was the last day for filing claims for veterans' land grant. The total proved will likely be over 10,500.

A fire at the Mount Royal Club House at Montreal on Tuesday morning caused the loss of two lives, one a fireman, and the other the secretary of the club. The loss is estimated at \$110,000, and the insurance at \$93,000.

Fire broke out in the Trenton Opera House on Friday evening last, but fortunately it was after the audience had retired. The scenery and the greater portion of the stage was destroyed, and the damage by water and smoke was considerable. The loss is covered by insurance.

The preacher who can preach to please every hearer, the school teacher who can teach to please every parent, the dressmaker who can please every patron, the merchant who can please every buyer, and the editor who can please all his subscribers, are all dead and carrying harps.

Magnifying Eyes.
It is said that there is a woman in Manchester, England, who has eyes which magnify objects fifty times their natural size.

Shelling Corn.
It would take the entire population of the United States to shell the corn crop by hand. The steam sheller will shell a bushel of corn a minute, while the most practical hand would occupy an hour and a half to the bushel.

A Child's Logic.
A story illustrating the severe logic of some juvenile minds is told by the mother of the four-year-old girl involved. One day this observant miss saw a lame man on the street and asked her mother what made him walk so queer. The mother told her it was because one leg was shorter than the other. "Well," she said, "there is a girl around the corner who is that way." After a few minutes' meditation she remarked: "Mamma, wasn't it funny that God didn't give the two long legs to the man and the two short ones to the girl?"

Labeled the Girls.
A good joke was played on the girls recently by the young men of a certain town. The boys had been rather restless in their attentions, and the girls decided to show their independence. Consequently five of them hired a box at the theater and made a very charming theater party. The play was "Wanted, a Husband," and the girls sat serene through it all, never dreaming that the enemy had fastened one of the posters, "Wanted, a Husband," round the box so that the audience might read.

THE GREAT WORK GOING ON IN MUSKOKA.

1,000 Patients Treated in the Two Muskoka Hospitals—the Sanatorium and the Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Surprising Decrease of 25 Per Cent. in the Last Three Years in Deaths from Consumption.

Fifty-five Different Trades and Professions Represented by the Patients Admitted to the Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Two Pavilions have had to be Closed Owing to Lack of Funds, and the Number of Patients Reduced from 75 to 50.

\$25,000 Wanted this Year to Carry on this Great Work.

With a view of helping to bring to the attention of the public the needs of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, we have pleasure in publishing the following letter, in which an appeal is made for funds.

Dear Friend,—

It again becomes necessary to make an urgent appeal for funds for the Free Hospital for Consumptives.

A very heavy debt is pressing upon the trustees. In addition to this, funds must be provided for the maintenance of patients. Last month there was a deficiency of nearly \$1,500 over and above receipts from all sources.

The Free Hospital for Consumptives was opened eighteen months ago. 225 patients have been admitted.

No patient has ever been refused admission because of his or her poverty.

1,000 patients have been cared for in the two Muskoka Hospitals, the Sanatorium and the Free Hospital for Consumptives.

The majority of these have either been cured, or so helped that they have been enabled to again become bread-winners for the family.

The public are beginning to find evidence of our work.

Already there has been a decrease of nearly 25 per cent. in the death-rate from consumption in the Province of Ontario.

The last report of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health shows that in the last three years the deaths from consumption in Ontario have decreased from 3,434 to 2,594, a decrease of 790, or nearly 25 per cent.

This is the more gratifying when we remember that for a number of years previously the same report showed a steadily increasing death-rate prior to 1899.

Who will doubt that the work of our two Hospitals in Muskoka, and the persistent educational campaign carried on, has not helped to secure this surprising result?

In what better way can your gifts bring so good a return?

We have no endowment, excepting the provision recently made by Canada Life, Confederation Life, and North American Life Insurance Companies for maintenance of 2 beds each for a year.

We can only rely on the philanthropy of our people and a knowledge of our needs.

Last year we asked \$20,000 to reduce the debt and to pay for care of patients. We had a generous response, receiving \$10,000, gifts coming from Halifax on the east and Yukon on the west. This year our needs are greater than ever. We will require \$25,000.

The Bishop of Selkirk, Caribou Crossing, Yukon, sending \$10.00, writes: "The trifling remittance I send is intended to express our sympathy for the sufferers in other parts, rather than to imply a special need for your institution here."

We are grateful for the large gift. We are grateful for the small gift; all gifts are helpful.

On account of our pressing needs, will you not make this your special charity?

During the year, for lack of funds, we had to close several pavilions, reducing the number of patients from 75 to 50.

The sorrowful part of our work is that nearly all of those in the Free Hospital are young men or women who were striving to make a place for themselves in the world. Many of them have wife, or child or husband anxiously watching the struggle for life.

Your gift will help to bring gladness to so many. Will you have the joy of giving?

Very truly yours,

H. J. Gage

Toronto, December 10, 1903.

Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., or Mr. W. J. Gage, Toronto, will receive and acknowledge any contributions made.

Horse Same as Man.
"One of man's best friends is the horse." "Yes," responded the man with the race track habit. "But did you ever notice what a terrible faculty your best friends have of disappointing you in an emergency?"

Almost a Love Match.
Ethel—What dowsy did the Prince de Rataplan receive from Gwendolyn's father? Jean—Not more than \$1,000,000. You see, it was almost a love match.

The Happier Man.
A north Missouri paper asks, "Who is the happier, the man who possesses \$100,000 or the man who has seven daughters?" To which another exchange replies: "The man with the surplus girls, of course. The man with the money is not satisfied and wants more. The man with the seven daughters is satisfied. He has enough."

Mixed Qualities.
Pabson—Brudner Baxter's got some good points. He treads church and contributes generous to de support ob de gospel. But he's got some woful bad habits too. He plays craps an' fills hisself wif intoxicatin' stimulants. Deacon—Dat's er fact. His good impulses am done offset by his bad habitations.

Her Help.
"He would have run through his fortune in a year if it hadn't been for his wife." "How did she prevent it?" "She spent it herself."

The Scientific Rebuff.
Isabel—Are you ever rude? Dorothy—Oh, yes. One has to be rude now and then to teach other people manners.—Detroit Free Press.

CARPET SAVI

Lack of space has lately made possible mention Sale. But this lack of mention has in no perceptible way the interest which people are manifesting.

A visit to some of the best furnished rooms in our city show you the excellence of these Sale Carpets.

The chance to purchase these most reliable grades of Velvets and Brussels at the price of cheap Tapestries is exceptional to say the least.

Of course the assortment is diminishing quickly. Already many of the desirable lengths have gone. There are a few remaining just as desirable. Mostly in short lengths suitable for bed-rooms with a few longer ones up to 65 yards.

Come to-morrow and bring the size of your room. Come prepared to buy as you will want to when you have seen the exceptional values.

A lot of Brussels, Velvets and Axminsters that were \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25, clearing at 75c. yd.

Another lot including Crossley's best Velvets and Brussels, in a variety of patterns, regular \$1.25 and \$1.35, clearing at 95c. yd.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Seasonable Supplies.

Best Qualities—

SEEDED RAISINS,
SULTANA "
VALENCIA "
VOSTIZZA CURRANTS,
PATRAS CURRANTS,

Drained

CITRON PEEL,
ORANGE "
LEMON "
PURE ESSENCES,
all flavors.

LAYER FIGS,
COOKING FIGS,
TABLE RAISINS,
CRANBERRIES,
PASTRY FLOUR.

SHELLED ALMONDS,
" WALNUTS,
PASTRY SPICE,
MINCE MEAT,
PURE LARD.

In fact everything you require for Xmas Cooking. You are sure to enjoy your Christmas Dinner when you leave your order here.

J. C. HANLEY & CO

GROCCERS, FEED AND SEED MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE, - ONT.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE,

Office on Mill St., Surling.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, 1905, \$1.00.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

The SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with

THE NEWS-ARGUS FOR \$1.75

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

HO! FOR CHRISTMAS!

—A T—
SCANTLEBURY'S
Big Departmental
Fairyland
At BELLEVILLE

Everything you can think of for Christmas Gift making at moderate Prices.

Books, Leather Goods, Purses, Wrist Bags, Albums, China, Brush Sets, Toilette Sets, Fountain Pens, Brass Goods, Silver Goods, Calendars, Cards, Travelling Companions, Pictures and Picture Framing, Clocks, Vases, Egyptian Ware, Redwood China, Dickens Ware, Gold Plate Art Fans Cases, and a thousand other lines; and in the midst of it all a huge Wall Paper sale.

You can save your expenses to Belleville by shopping at Scantlebury's Fairyland.

Sunday School Library and Prize Books a specialty. Thousand upon Thousand of volumes to choose from.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
BELLEVILLE.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Surling. Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited. Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

25¢ That Cough which ordinary remedies have not reached, will quickly yield to GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM 25¢

It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away the soreness—beats the throat—strengthens the lungs. None the less effective because it is pleasant to take. Just try one bottle and see how quickly you get rid of that cough. At your druggists. 25c. bottle.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the local edition will be charged as follows:
For Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 35 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.
For Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Passenger trains at Stirling station as follows:—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 8:27 a.m. Accom. 10:35 a.m.
Accom. 8:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Sidney township council is composed as follows: Reeve, Stanley Vanderhook, by acclamation; Councillors, C. Ketcheson, M. Sullivan, James M. Scott, John Farrell.

We learn that Mr. T. G. Clute has received the appointment of Clerk of the Division Court, the office having lately been vacant through the death of the late F. B. Parker.

Stirling Hockey Pins, 25c., at Ward's.

At Toronto, on New Year's eve, Mrs. (Dr.) Youker, formerly of Belleville, was married to Mr. E. V. Stremme, of South Bend, Indiana. Mrs. Youker is a sister of Mr. T. G. Clute of this village.

Cold enough for Furs yet. Call at Ward's.

The first hockey match here this season will take place on Saturday afternoon next, between Trenton and a local seven. Puck faced at 3 o'clock. Everybody come and see what the boys can do this winter.

In the great Chicago theatre disaster of last week two of the victims, Mrs. E. W. Davy, and daughter, Helen, were well known to many persons in this village, having visited here, the guests of Dr. Potts and his mother.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Mrs. G. L. Scott, Stirling.

This part of Canada has experienced some severely cold weather during the past week. On Monday morning the thermometer registered 32 degrees below zero, and Tuesday morning about the same.

FOUND.—On Mill Street, about two weeks ago, a Fur Muff. The owner can have the same by calling and paying for this advertisement.

On account of having been appointed Treasurer of the municipality of Stirling, Mr. T. G. Clute has found it necessary to resign as a member of the School Board, and a new election will take place to fill the vacancy.

All healthy people read the sporting news. You will find all the latest sporting gossip in the Toronto News. It brings the News daily by mail for one year. Write for clubbing offers.

FOUND.—On Front St. West, on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, a bunch of keys. The owner will please call at this office.

An entertainment and concert will be given by St. John's Church Sunday School in the Music Hall, Stirling, on Friday evening, Jan. 15th. A good programme of songs, choruses, recitations, dialogues, etc., will be given. Refreshments served at half time.

The Women's Department of The Toronto News is looked for by thousands. One dollar brings The News daily by mail for one year. Write for clubbing offers.

We notice from a copy of the Caraduff, Assn., Gazette, that our former townsmen, Mr. J. S. Tice, has not forgotten how to get up a Christmas dinner "fit for a Prince," or a King either, as the menu published shows. Mr. Tice is proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel at Caraduff.

Four popular novels would cost at least \$4.00. The Toronto News prints more than four good serials in the course of 12 months. \$1.00 brings The News daily by mail for one year. Write for clubbing offers.

The benefits of efficient fire drill in Public Schools was exemplified a fire which occurred in a Toronto School on Tuesday morning last. The fire was first noticed about 9.30 by one of the teachers, who notified the principal, who promptly gave orders for the fire drill, and in two minutes every one of the six hundred children were safely outside the building. Such a system of fire drill should be in operation in every school.

When you subscribe for the Toronto News at \$1.00 a year you receive twelve pages of reading on five days of every week and twenty-four pages on Saturdays. That is eighty-four pages in all, bright, reliable, and up-to-date; 4,398 pages for one dollar. Write for clubbing offers.

Supplementary meetings in connection with the North Hastings Farmers' Institute will be held as follows: Queensboro, Jan. 15th; Eldorado, Jan. 16th; Marmora, Jan. 18th; Spring Brook, Jan. 19th; Moira, Jan. 20th. There will be afternoon and evening meetings at each place, commencing at 1.30 and 7.30. The speakers are T. H. Mason, of Staffordville, and E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill. Each speaker has a large number of interesting subjects, and the meetings will be profitable to all. Farmers especially should attend these meetings.

The municipal elections in Madoc village resulted as follows:—Reeve, Jas. Whytock. Councillors, Dr. Harper, Dr. Harrison, Alex. Milne, A. D. Weir.

The by-law authorizing the Belleville city council to borrow \$50,000 with which to purchase, repair, and run the gas works as a municipal concern was carried, the vote being, for 333, against 337, a majority of 15.

The local option by-law was defeated in Sidney township by a majority of 21. The vote was 306 for and 337 against.

Local option was defeated in "Thurlock" by a majority of 26. The vote was 344 for and 369 against.

Remember the Entertainment in the Music Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, given by Miss Marietta LaDell and Miss Lillian B. Stickle. The following press notices of Miss LaDell are taken from papers of recent date:—

Stirling Herald.—Miss Marietta LaDell proved herself to be one of the foremost elocutionists, and was worthy of the hearty applause which she received. Her child recitation was perfect, while her excellent rendering of that amusing selection "The Old Days and the New," written especially for Miss LaDell, was exceedingly laughable, and was well received by the audience.

The Grand River Sachem.—Association Hall filled to the doors, and more than one hundred people were unable to gain admission at all. The programme presented was a most attractive one, and Mr. McGregor, Miss LaDell and Miss McMullen are assured of a hearty welcome if they should ever return to Caledonia. Miss LaDell is a remarkably clever elocutionist and is especially successful in her impersonation of children, and her descriptive selections.

The Municipal Elections.

The elections in this village on Monday last created considerable excitement notwithstanding the exceedingly cold weather.

The result at the close of the polls was as follows:

FOR COUNCILLORS.

Dr. Zwick, 180
A. L. Hough, 168
W. R. Mather, 145
L. Meiklejohn, 107
Sylvanus Wright, 85
A. E. Tweedie, 18

Mr. Tweedie had announced that he was not a candidate, although his name appeared on the ballot paper, hence the very small vote.

The Council of Stirling for 1904 is composed as follows: Reeve, W. S. Martin, by acclamation; Councillors, Dr. Zwick, A. L. Hough, W. R. Mather, and L. Meiklejohn.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The voting for School Trustees resulted as follows:

John Shaw, 180; Jas. Boldrick, 164; O. Vandervoort, 160; R. Chambers 85.

The three retiring trustees are thus reelected.

Rawdon Township Elections.

The election in Rawdon Township resulted as follows:—

POLLING SUBDIVISIONS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 Tl.
Burkitt, 60 18 30 46 73 94-317
Meiklejohn, 64 63 65 45 57 60-350
McLellan, 28 69 55 61 23 46-285
Scrimshaw, 9 18 8 13 54 102
Tanner, 59 39 29 47 71 145
Williams, 28 80 49 43 20 31-264
Whitton, 58 67 77 89 74 35-378

The Council of Rawdon is therefore composed as follows:—

Reeve—Paul Kingston (elected by acclamation). Councillors—Jas. Whitton, Thos. H. Matthews, Geo. Burkitt, jr., John Tanner.

The Late William Belshaw.

Died, in Belleville, on December 21st 1903, William Belshaw, brother of J. T. Belshaw, of Rawdon. Deceased was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1834. He came to Canada when he was about 7 years of age, settling in Rawdon township, where he remained for over 30 years, when he moved to Canifon, residing there about 10 years, afterwards removing to Belleville, where he resided about 14 years, until the time of his death. He was nearly 70 years of age. He leaves a wife and one step-daughter, Mrs. Wm. Pascoe of Belleville. The funeral took place from his late residence on Station St. to the little Church of England, where service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Henry, Rector of Christ's Church, and from thence to the cemetery for interment.

Stirling Public School.

Aggregate Attendance for 1903.

DEPARTMENT I.

First Half Year—Stirling, 4000; Sidney, 31; Rawdon, 598; Total, 4629; Average, 33.6.
Second Half Year (73 days)—Stirling, 2339; Sidney, 0; Rawdon, 357; Total, 2696; Average, 34.

Grand total, 7325; Yearly average, 37; Days open, 193.

DEPARTMENT II.

First Half Year—Stirling, 2867; Sidney, 803; Rawdon, 236; Total, 3906; Average, 33.61.
Second Half Year—Stirling, 2760; Sidney, 442; Rawdon, 323; Total, 3525; Average, 47.5.
Grand total, 7481; Yearly average, 39.16; Days open, 191.

DEPARTMENT III.

First Half Year—Stirling, 2332; Sidney, 1; Rawdon, 760; Total, 3143; Average, 28.5.
Second Half Year—Stirling, 1302; Sidney, 71; Rawdon, 203; Total, 1576; Average, 20.6.

Grand total, 4719; Yearly average, 24; Days open, 194.

DEPARTMENT IV.

First Half Year—Stirling, 1970; Sidney, 32; Rawdon, 443; Total, 2739; Average, 23.31.
Second Half Year—Stirling, 1355; Sidney, 124; Rawdon, 432; Total, 1911; Average, 24.5.

Grand total, 4649; Yearly average, 23.71; Days open, 195.

F. H. STINSON, Principal.

December, 22, 1903.

Nomination for County Councillor.

A meeting of the Municipal Electors of No. 4 Division of the County of Hastings, will be held in the I.O.F. Hall at Spring Brook, on Saturday Jan. 10th, at one o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of nominating a person for the office of County Councillor in the place of the late E. B. Parker. Should a poll be demanded the polling will take place on Jan. 30th.

THOS. C. MCCONNELL, R. O.

By Wells Clock Strikes.

The great clock of Wells cathedral in England was built in 1323 for Glastonbury abbey and ran 250 years before it was removed to Wells.

The striking mechanism of the clock is very curious and elaborate. Above the dial is a little battlemented turret, with four knights on horseback, armed with lances, standing guard round it. At some distance from the clock itself, near the end of the transept, is a life size painted figure, quaintly ugly, with a battieux in its hand, while outside the cathedral is a second large dial, guarded by two tall figures of knights in armor.

When the gilt stars point to the hour, the painted figure (Jack Blandivier, as he is called by the country people about Wells, no one knows why) strikes the quarters by striking his heels against two bells behind him and then tolls the great bell of the clock by striking it with his battieux. The two standing knights in armor strike the outside bell with their halberds, and at the first stroke of the great bell the four knights on horseback over the inside dial start at a gallop and rush round and round the turret in a mimic tournament, in which one knight is thrown from his horse and regains his seat in every revolution.

Out of Tune.

A piano tuner employed by a city firm was sent to a certain suburb to tune a piano. He found the instrument in good condition and not in the least need of attention.

A few days later the firm received a letter from the owner of the piano, a lady of musical intention, stating that the piano had not been properly tuned. It was no better than before.

After receiving a reprimand from his employer the hapless tuner made another trip to the suburbs and again tested every note, only to find, as before, no fault with the instrument. This time he told the lady so.

"Yes," she said, "it does seem all right, doesn't it, when you play on it, but as soon as I begin to sing it gets all out of tune again."

Javanese Music.

The Javanese musical instruments are made mostly of bamboo. They also played upon a pipe or whistle, which was about three feet long and six inches across. This sounded like the hollow roar of a lion. Another was a bundle of tubes of different lengths, which covered the small boy who carried it like a big saddle. A log hewn out with two strings stretched across it served as a drum. A zither of sixteen strings and a mandolin of two completed their outdoor band, while inside one could hear other music made by gongs of wonderfully pure and beautiful tone.

A Donkey Decoy.

A traveler in central Africa tells of a native hunter of the Vanderobito tribe who was the possessor of a most accomplished donkey, which, with an antelope's horns strapped to its head, its body covered with a skin or painted to resemble the animal its master intended to stalk that day, was the means of deluding many an unwary creature into falling a victim to the poisoned arrows of the hunter crouching behind his four footed assistant.

At the Reception.

"I'm anxious to get the names of all present," said the reporter. "Will you oblige me?"

"Oh," said the meek man, "you may put down 'Mrs. Henry Peck and husband.'"

"You mean 'Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peck' don't you?"

"I would prefer that," he replied, with a furtive glance over his shoulder, "but for goodness' sake don't say I gave it to you that way."

The Persian Way.

They have curious methods in Persia of insuring law and order. A failure of the crops had resulted in a dear loaf, which much enraged the populace. In order to quell the tumult the shah ordered a number of bakers to receive several hundred strokes with a rod, besides a few minor little attentions, such as the amputation of an ear or two.

Her Status.

"Why do you still call her a 'fin de siecle girl'?"

"What's the matter with that?"

"Why, since that means literally the 'end of the century' it was only used in speaking of girls toward the close of the last century."

"Well, that's when she was a girl."

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and colds."

At LORRAINE, M.D., BRIDGE, N. Y.

For

Bronchitis

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

STIRLING'S POPULAR CASH STORE.

Always Ready to Show Our Goods whether you buy or not.



USEFUL PRESENTS.

You can have no idea of the display we are making in BEAD CHAINS, TIES, CUSHION TOPS, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc., unless you come and look. To compare it with previous offerings is out of the question, for nothing like it has ever previously been seen.

BEDROOM TOWELS.—We have something no one need be ashamed to make for a New Year's or Wedding Present. Prices range from 15c. to \$1.50 pair. We ask you one and all to look at our large assortment of Fine Linens.

UNDERWEAR.—Ladies' Underwear this season has not closed with us yet, nor is it too late for us to buy. Now our stock is just as complete as ever, and when you are wanting any more Underclothing you find out where to go first. For good values and right prices go to Montgomery's. You can buy there.

Men's Underclothing.—Our goods talk for themselves and our stock is very large and complete.

FANCY DISHES.—Our assortment is large and some very choice things to choose from. This assortment is on our show table and balance will be cleared out at less than cost to make room for New Spring Goods.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.—Cardigan Jackets, Pea Jackets, Smocks, Overalls, Top Shirts, Socks, Mittens of all kinds, Fancy Vests, Tweed Pants, Cuffs, Collars, Dress Shirts, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Braces, Ties, Caps, etc.

FLANNELETTES.—In quantity, quality and prices our assortment is one of the best shown, and colors all guaranteed.

Flannelette Sheets in 10/4, 11/4, 12/4. Our prices will stun you when you price them. Now is your time to buy.

HEAVY RUGS.—We have only six left which will be sold at a great reduction. These must be sold to make room for New Spring Goods which will arrive now shortly.

Two only, TIEDOWNS left. There will be a big bargain in them for some one. Consider whether you want them and come first before they are gone.

GROCERIES.



BUYING GROCERIES.

Perhaps you think it makes no difference where you buy Groceries. That Groceries are Groceries whether you get them well, that's true, but it makes all the difference in the world where you get them just the same. In three important particulars you'll discover this difference: price, quality and quantity. In all of these respects we do just what is calculated, not only to attract your custom, but to keep it.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

MILNE'S OLD STAND.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDERED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping, photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to The Globe's mechanical equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the NEWS-ARGUS Office. See clubbing list in another column.

What One Woman Suffered

and How she Regained Health and Strength.

Mrs. John McLean, Flodden P. O., Que., says:—

"No one realizes how I suffered and was tortured for years with terrible pains in my back and the back of my neck. In the morning when I would get up my eyes would be so swollen I could hardly see. I was so afflicted with dizziness, and the least exertion would completely exhaust me. The doctor said it was kidney disease, but did not help me. I received one of your booklets and read the testimonials of so many prominent people who had recovered their health by using the O. R. Kidney Cure that I felt there might still be hope for me. I procured a bottle of the O. R. Kidney Cure and before I finished it began to improve. I have only taken four bottles and feel like a new woman. I wish I could tell every sufferer what a blessing it has been to me."

The O. R. Kidney Cure has been sent to me. It is the best medicine I have ever used. I feel like a new woman. I wish I could tell every sufferer what a blessing it has been to me."

Write for free book of testimonials.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

Balance of ..FURS..

in stock sold

AT COST

at

J. E. DIAMOND'S,

Campbellford.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. C. MIKEL, R. O. L., Barrister, Solicitor, 40, Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of Belleville.

Office removed to the City Hall where he will continue a general practice of law except as against the Corporation of the City of Belleville.

Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent, according to quality of security. Telephone, No. 199.

Not a minute should you delay if you show symptoms of croup. Cough Remedy given as soon as the child comes hoarse, or even after the attack appears will prevent the attack, and is pleasant and safe to take.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. F. PARKER.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND Village Clerk. Agent for Quilts Laundry. OFFICE—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FURST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN Dentistry of the University of Toronto. Graduate of and Dental Demonstrator in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

OFFICE—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.

Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE MCGILL UNIVERSITY. Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur Montreal Maternity Hospital and Assistant in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

Office and Residence—Front Street, Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK.

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, etc. OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A. HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

Office and Residence—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER.

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, etc. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON.

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT. Office: McManney Block, Cor. Front and Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE

NO. 239, I. O. O. F. Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block, EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling, principally, the second and last Friday in each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and all the modern improvements known to Dentistry, will be used for the painless extraction and preservation of the natural teeth. Rooms at Scott House.

LIFE INSURANCE

TO BE HAPPY

A man must know that his family will not come to want in case of his death. You can make provisions now for their care and comfort in the future by securing a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

through us. The policy of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. is the best contract offered. Let us explain it to you.

BURROWS, of Belleville

Life and Accident Insurance Agent.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Circulated and Only National Agricultural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Home Magazine PUBLISHED WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.

PRICE \$1.50 52 Numbers.

New subscribers get balance of this year free, including magnificent Christmas number. Send in your subscription at once. Don't miss a single issue. Agents wanted everywhere; liberal terms given. Sample copy free.

The William Weld Co., Limited, LONDON, ENGLAND.

550 PEOPLE WERE KILLED

Terrible Disaster in the Iroquois Theatre at Chicago.

A Chicago despatch says: About 550 people were killed in ten minutes on Wednesday afternoon during a fire in the Iroquois Theatre, the human power could make it, the safest theatre in Chicago. Estimates of the dead and injured vary. The police account of the dead is 536. The estimate of the newspapers is 562. Besides this, there are 55 people missing at midnight, the majority of whom are probably among the dead in the morgue and various undertakers' establishments. Six of the dead have been positively identified. Ninety-two persons are known to be injured.

The fire broke out during the second act of the play, "Mr. Blue Beard," the first production in the theatre since its erection. The theatrical company, which was very large, escaped to the street in safety, nearly all of them, however, being compelled to flee into the snow with no clothing but their stage costumes. A few members of the company sustained minor injuries, but none were seriously hurt.

The accounts of the origin of the fire are conflicting, and none of them certain, but the best reason given is that an electric wire near the lower part of the piece of drop scenery broke and grounded, setting the scenery ablaze. The fire spread rapidly toward the front of the stage, causing the members of the chorus, who were then engaged in the performance, to flee to the wings with screams of terror. The fire in itself up to this time was not serious, and possibly could have been checked, had not the asbestos curtain failed to work.

So soon as the fire was discovered, Eddie Foy, the comedian of the company, shouted to lower the curtain. It descended about half way, and then stuck. The fire was thus given precisely a free through which a strong draught set to the doors which had been thrown open to the death.

GAS TANKS EXPLODED. Immediately following this rush of flames there came an explosion which lifted the entire roof of the theatre from its walls, shattering the great skylight into fragments. So soon as the flames first appeared beyond the curtain a man in the rear of the hall shouted, "Fire, fire!" and the entire audience rose as one person and made for the doors. It is believed that the explosion was caused by the flames coming in contact with the gas reservoirs of the theatre, causing them to burst.

Will J. Davis, manager of the theatre, said after the catastrophe that if the people had remained in their seats and had not been excited by the cry of fire, not a life would have been lost. This, however, is contradicted by the statements of the firemen, who found the bodies of the numbers of persons sitting in their seats, their faces directed toward the stage, as if the performance were still going on. It was the opinion of the firemen that these people were suffocated at once by the flow of gas and fire which came from behind the asbestos curtain.

A WALL OF DEAD. Outside of the people burned and suffocated by gas, it was in these two doorways on the first and second balconies that the greatest loss of life occurred. When the firemen entered the building, they found a wall of dead. The bodies were found stretched in a pile reaching from the head of the staircase at least eight feet from the door, back to a point about five feet in the rear of the door. This mass of dead bodies in the centre of the doorway reached to within two feet of the top of the passageway. All of the corpses at this point were women and children.

The fight for life which must have taken place at these two points is something that is simply beyond human power to adequately describe. Only a faint idea of the horror could be derived from the aspect of the bodies as they lay. Women on top of these masses of dead had been overtaken by death as they were crawling on their hands and knees over the bodies of those who had died before. Others lay stretched out in the doorway, holding in their hands fragments of garments, evidently torn from others down and trampled underfoot as they fought for their own lives. As the police removed layer after layer of the dead, it became more and more evident that the bodies were so packed together as to be impossible to lift them one by one and carry them out. The only possible thing to do was to seize the limb or some other portion of the body and pull with main strength.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES ENACTED. Men worked at the task with tears running down their cheeks, and the sob of the rescuers could be heard even in the hall below, where this awful scene was being enacted. A

number of men were compelled to abandon their task and give it over to others whose nerves had not yet been shaken.

As one by one bodies were dragged out of the water-soaked, blackened mass of corpses, the spectacle became more and more heartrending. Bodies lay in the first and second balconies in great numbers. In some places they were piled up in the aisles, three and four deep, where one had fallen, and others tripped over the prostrate forms, and all had died where they lay, evidently suffocated by the gas. Others were bent over backs of seats, where they had been thrown by the rush of people for the doors, and killed with hardly a chance to rise from their chairs.

In the aisles nearest to the doors the scenes were harrowing in the extreme. Bodies lay in every conceivable attitude, half naked, the look on their faces revealing some of the agony which must have preceded their death.

FORCED FROM FIRE ESCAPES. Those who reached the platform first endeavored to hold their footing and to keep back the crowd that pressed upon them from the rear. The effort was utterly useless, and in a few moments the iron ledges were jammed with crowds of women, who screamed, fought and tore at each other like maniacs. This lasted but a brief time, and the rush from the interior of the building became so violent that many of them were crowded off and fell to the granite pavement below. Others leaped from the platform, fracturing legs and arms, and two were picked up at this point with fractured skulls, having been instantly killed.

George W. McLaughlin, secretary of the Ogden Gas Company, was in the building directly opposite from the theatre across the alley. When he reached the street the women already were dropping into the alley, and Elliott immediately rushed for a ladder in an effort to save as many as possible. No ladder was available, and the only method of assistance they were able to devise was to hurriedly lash some planks together and throw them across to the terrified women on the platform with instructions to place the end firmly on the iron railing.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS. Saturday was a day of mourning in Chicago. Through the streets passed the sad funerals of 200 victims of the disaster. One of the hearses were black, but most of them were white and the caskets inside were white, for little children had made up the larger part of the audience at the fatal matinee. Few homes along the boulevards or avenues were not touched by the sorrow. In the downtown district restaurants and cafes were closed. Entertainment which had been announced for the day were postponed. Business was suspended except in the banks. The large dry goods stores remained open during the early part of the day to supply the demand for mourning goods. It being evident by noon that this demand had been fully met the stores closed for the day.

At noon the bells of the city tolled a requiem for the dead. This idea of an hour of mourning was not generally disseminated, but when at noon the sound of the chimes of St. James' Church on the north side were borne by the wind over the heart of the city, it seemed as though every other church in the city caught from it the inspiration and their bells responded at once. The churches in the outlying portion of the city were last to take up the tolling, and the bells of St. James had been silent for hours when bells of churches in the south-west portion of the city were heard.

All day long the funeral processions were moving and all day services were being held at the churches and in homes. Chicago never buried so many dead before in one day, and the city had not sufficient houses for so large a number of funerals. Families who could not get hearses were forced to see their dead carried to graves in undertakers' wagons.

KLONDIKE NUMBER TWO.

White River Gold Strike the Real Thing.

A Dawson despatch says:—The White River strike is gaining in importance. It is now certain that there will be a big stampede. Two men arriving on Saturday had \$1,200, and brought glowing reports of the gold finds. They said that fully two hundred miners were stretched along the route in order to follow the teams in.

It is now known that at least twenty miles of the White River are on the Canadian side. From careful examination of all reports, and interviews with the men themselves, it is certain they are convinced that a new field such as that of the Klondike exists there. The gold brought in on Saturday was heavy and of excellent quality.

If a quantity of what is reported is true, the stampede will stampede here during the coming season. Gold is already found in abundance on nine creeks, or "rups." The chief creeks are Ptarmigan, Snag, Ladue and Anderson. The Alaska region is proving most promising, and there are many are preparing for the influx. Fully five thousand more will leave during the summer. It is believed that a rich gold belt extends from Alaska, about two hundred miles northwest, including a portion in Alaska. Also, it seems that there will be a great boom during the present year. Canada is certain to secure the whole trade.

SAMPLES OF GRAIN.

The Government Will Make Another Distribution.

A despatch from Ottawa says: By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch experimental farm at Indian Head in the Northwest Territories. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be 4 lbs. of oats and 5 lbs. of wheat or barley, sufficient to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after which the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort of variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place.

AMERICAN FALLS DRY. Rivulets Replace Usual Torrent Owing to Ice Jam.

A Buffalo despatch says:—Unusual conditions prevail at Niagara Falls. An ice jam has formed on the American side of the river above the Falls, leaving the channels on the American side almost dry and sending an enormous quantity of water over the Horseshoe Falls. The channels between Goat Island and Three Sisters Islands, which under ordinary conditions are deep rushing torrents, on Saturday night were mere rivulets, three or four inches deep. The jam is the second that has occurred in a quarter of a century, and the present one exceeds the one of last March in size and grandeur.

A BUFFALO TRAGEDY. Man Wanted For Theft Kills Wife and Shoots Himself.

A Buffalo despatch says:—When the police forced open the door of Joseph Koshlar's home in Gettysburg street on Sunday evening, to arrest him on a petty charge, they found him lying on the floor with a bullet in his neck. In another room they found the body of his wife, Annie, 30 years old. There was a ghastly sound in her throat, from which she had bled to death. Koshlar was alive, but very weak. He told the police, confessing that he murdered his wife and attempted to kill himself.

HALF-CENT STAMPS. Only Newspaper Offices Are Privileged to Use Them.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Post-Office Department has issued another notice that half-cent stamps must only be used by newspaper offices.

Estimators are enjoined to be careful that all parcels sent, at their office for transmission by parcel post to the United Kingdom or to foreign countries are fully prepaid, have the necessary Customs declarations affixed to them, and comply in all other respects with the regulations.

TYPHOID FEVER RAGING. In Westmount, Montreal's Fashionable Suburb.

A Montreal despatch says:—The people of Westmount, the most fashionable suburb of this city, are seriously concerned over the prevalence of typhoid fever, which is blamed on the water supply. Doctors are quoted as fearing it will become epidemic.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Wheat—The market for Ontario grades, including No. 2 white and mixed quoted at 77 to 78c low freight, and No. 2 red winter at 77c. No. 2 Spring quoted at 76 to 76c east, and No. 2 goos at 76c. Manitoba wheat steady. At upper lake ports No. 1 Northern is quoted at 84c, and No. 2 Northern at 84c. No. 1 hard nominal at 89c lake ports. For grinding in transit quotations are 6c higher than above. The market is quiet, with prices for No. 2 white quoted at 27 1/2 to 28c west, at 25c for freight, and at 29c low freight to New York. No. 1 white steady at 29 1/2 to 30c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with the price quoted at 52c east or west. No. 2 quoted at 41 to 42c middle freight, No. 3 extra at 39c, and No. 3 at 37c middle freight.

Peas—Trade is dull, and prices unchanged. No. 2 white quoted at 61c west and at 62c east.

Rye—The market is steady, with the price quoted at 52c east or west.

Corn—The market is quiet, and prices weaker. No. 3 new American yellow quoted at 50c on track to Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 49c. Poor ungraded Canadian sold at 38c west.

Buckwheat—The market is firm, with demand good. No. 2 quoted at 46 to 46 1/2c middle freight.

Flour—Ninety per cent patents are steady at \$3.05 middle freight, at buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.50 in bbls. Manitoba flours are weaker; No. 1 patents \$4.50 to \$4.75; No. 2 patents, \$4.25 to \$4.40, and strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.35 on track, 60 lbs. bbl.

Milled—Barley steady at \$16.50, and shorts at \$17.75 here. At outside points bran is quoted at \$14, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—The market is quiet, at unchanged prices. Choice stocks job at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel.

Beans—There is a limited demand with prices steady. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Dried apples—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged at 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6c per lb.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 25 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is firm at 63 to 73c per lb. for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for comb.

Hay—The market is fair, with receipts only moderate. No. 1 timothy quoted at \$8.75 to \$9 on track, Toronto, and mixed at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—The market is quiet at \$5 per ton for car lots on track.

Potatoes—Offerings continue light, and prices rule firm. Choice cars are quoted at 78 to 80c per bag on track here, and inferior quality at 70 to 75c per bag.

Turkey—The demand is limited, and prices unchanged. Turkeys are quoted at 12 to 14c per lb, and geese at 8 to 9c per lb; ducks, 9 to 10c per lb, or \$1 to \$1.25 per pair; chickens, 9 to 10c per lb, or 80c to \$1.25 per pair; fowls, 7 to 9c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is quiet, with prices generally unchanged. We quote: Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; choice large rolls, 16 to 17c; selected dairy tubs, 16 1/2 to 17c; inferior to medium qualities, 13 to 15c; creamery prints unchanged, 20 1/2 to 21c; solids, 19 to 19 1/2c.

Eggs—The market remains firm. We quote: New laid, 80c; selected, 25 to 28c; cold storage, 23 to 24c; limited, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—Market dull; very little trade doing. We quote: Finest, 10 1/2 to 11c; seconds, 10 to 10 1/2c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings more liberal. Sales, \$6.10 to \$6.35, delivered here. Cured meats are steady, with a fair demand. We quote: Bacon, long clear, 8c to 9c in ton and case lots; mess or 9c; 17c short cut, \$18.50 to \$19.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 1/2 to 13c; do heavy, 11 1/2 to 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9 1/2c; backs, 13 1/2 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13 1/2c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 8 1/2c; tubs, 8 1/2c; pails, 8 1/2c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Jan. 5.—Manitoba wheat is now quoted at 80c for No. 1 Northern, 78c for No. 2, and 74c for No. 3 extra. Butter is quiet, and prices are steady; the stocks in the city are said to be large. There is more enquiry reported for cheese; advices from the other side are encouraging, and it is expected that business will be good during the month and February; the stocks in the city have been materially decreased during the month of December, but most of the exporting was to fill orders taken earlier in the year. Eggs are in good demand and supply is small. \$4.50, strong bakers', \$3.90 to \$4.30; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4; in bbls \$1.85 to \$1.95; patents, \$4 to \$4.25; extras, \$1.65 to \$1.70; rolled oats, \$1.80 per bag, \$3.80 per bbl. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, \$17.50 to \$19.50; shorts, \$20 to \$21; Manitoba

bran in bags, \$18; shorts, \$22. Bacon—Choice primes, \$1.55 to \$1.60 per bush; \$1.50 to \$1.55 in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18 to \$18.50; light short cut, \$17.50 to \$18; American short cut clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$18 to \$18.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8 1/2c; lard rendered, 10 1/2c; hams, 11 1/2 to 12c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed dressed hogs, \$7.50; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Eggs—Candied selected, 26 to 27c, and Montreal lined, 21 to 22c; Western egg lined, 23 to 24c; refrigerator, 20 to 23c. Butter—Eastern, 19 to 20c, according to quality; Western dairy, in tubs, 10c. Western rolls, 16 1/2 to 17c. Cheese—Ontario, 10 1/2 to 10 1/2c; Townships, 10 to 10 1/2c; Quebec, November, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 5.—Flour—Fair demand. Wheat—Soft, full and tender; No. 1 Northern, 81 1/2 to 82c; winter, no offerings. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 2 corn, 47 to 47 1/2c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 44c; No. 2 mixed, 39c. Barley—First Western in store, 62 to 63c. Rye—No. 1 in store, 60c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 5.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 Northern, 85 1/2 to 86c; No. 2 Northern, 82 to 83c; May, 84 1/2 to 84 1/2c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 56 to 57c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 68c; sample, 31 to 32c. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 40 to 41c; May, 45 to 45 1/2c.

Duluth, Jan. 5.—Wheat—To arrive, No. 1 hard, 88 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 84 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 79 1/2c; December, 80 1/2c; May, 81 1/2c; July, 82c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 5.—Wheat—December, 81 1/2c; May, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2c; July, 85c; on track, No. 1 hard, 84 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 83 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 80 1/2c; No. 3 Northern, 73 to 77c. Flour—First patents, \$4.45 to \$4.55, second patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; first clears, \$3.80 to \$3.90; second clears, \$2.30 to \$2.40. Flaxseed—Cash and to arrive, 98c; December, 97c; May, \$1. Bran—In bulk, \$13.75 to \$14.

SCENE IN COURT.

Mrs. Barbato Severed a Man's Jugular Vein.

An Orange, N. J., despatch says:—In a crowded courtroom on Saturday, Mrs. Carmelo Barbato, about forty years old, dressed in a razor, from the pocket of her dress and slashed Pasquale he Parma across the neck severing his jugular vein. The man and woman were directly in front of Judge Bray at the time, and the blood that spurted from the wound splattered the Judge's face and clothing. The wounded man was hurried to the Orange hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Mrs. Barbato had caused the arrest of De Parma, whom she accused of annoying her by his attentions. They were sweethearts fifteen years ago in the town of Prata, Italy.

SHOT IN THE KNEE.

Armenian Laborer Victim of Assault at Brantford.

A Brantford despatch says: Abraham George, an Armenian laborer in the employ of the Pratt Latchworth Iron Works, this city, was assaulted and shot while walking along Market Street on Thursday night in company with his fellow Armenian. He was accosted by a stranger, who demanded his watch and money. George refused, and his friend joined with the assailant in depriving the man of his watch. A desperate struggle followed, in which the stranger shot George in the left knee. The two men, who are supposed to be in league, escaped, and the victim was taken to the hospital where the bullet was extracted.

CONSTABLES PUNISHED.

Men Who Allowed Cashel to Escape Sentenced.

A Calgary, N.W.T., despatch says:—Three mounted policemen, on duty the night Cashel, the murderer, escaped, were sentenced Saturday afternoon by Commissioner Henry Constable Piper, who had charge of the guard room, was given one year, and Constables Leslie and Phillips six months each. All are dismissed at the end of their sentence.

Considerable criticism is occasioned by the escape of Cashel, as he is the first murderer who made an effort to prevent Cashel holding them out. There is also strong criticism of Inspector Worsley, of the N. W. M. P. sitting on the preliminary investigation of John Cashel's case.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

Queen's to Present Books to Ottawa University.

A Kingston despatch says:—At a special meeting of Queen's University trustees held on Saturday, it was decided that Queen's should show her sympathy towards Ottawa College in some tangible way, and a committee consisting of Chancellor Sir Sandford Fleming, Principal Gordon, and Miss Lois Saunders was appointed to make a generous selection of books for presentation to the Ottawa College library, whose extensive and valuable contents were destroyed in the flames which brought destruction and death to Canada's premier Roman Catholic educational institution.

BRITISH ARMY SUPPLIES.

Canadians May Tender for Meats and Canned Goods.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Lord Strathcona has advised the Minister of Agriculture that the Admiralty will shortly call for tenders for this year's supply of preserved meat and canned goods. He also says that any Canadian firms who are not already listed should apply at once if they desire to tender. They should make application for the enrolment of the name of the firm and also submit a sample of their pack.

THE QUESTION OF CURING ROOMS.

The question of improving curing rooms has been discussed for two or three years. The advantages have been pointed out, yet there has been but little progress made in this direction as there ought to have been, and something more seemed necessary to convince those engaged in the manufacture of cheese that it is a matter of economy if nothing else, to spend sufficient money on the improvement of curing rooms to ensure proper control of the temperature at all seasons of the year.

With the object of providing a scale sufficiently large to attract general attention, and to get a comparatively large number of people directly interested in the results of large central or consolidated cool cheese curing rooms were established by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the spring, 1902.

At these four illustration stations over 70,000 cheeses from some 41 factories have been cured during the last two seasons. As the cheeses were collected from the factories, a number from the same vat from all factories were set aside each week, and after being carefully weighed, one was placed in the curing room, and the mate to it in the upper storey where the temperature was not controlled. When the cheeses of the corresponding week were sold, these cheeses were again weighed as before, and the difference in shrinkage noted. From this difference the saving in shrinkage on the whole lot was calculated.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE

shows the actual saving of shrinkage on all the cheeses handled this season to date at the four Cool Curing Stations:—

Curing Room	Number	Shipped	Shrinkage, Value Saved
Brantford	9,476	70,529	\$1,011.29
Cornwall	14,080	117,153	1,297.44
Woodstock	13,885	115,532	1,410.10
Total	47,441	393,214	\$4,708.83

The total value of the saving, namely, \$4,708.76, represents the interest at 6 per cent, on over \$75,000, or in other words would provide for a capital outlay of nearly \$2,000 for each of the factories contributing cheese. As everyone knows the past two seasons have been marked for the very cool weather and moist condition of the atmosphere that prevailed all summer. In an ordinary season the saving of shrinkage would be very much greater, because a high temperature and a dry air are the two conditions that increase the shrinkage.

But the saving in shrinkage is only a minor consideration. The main one is the great improvement in quality. The cheese cooled in the cool rooms and then cured in uncontrolled temperatures have repeatedly been examined and compared by a large number of cheese buyers, cheesemakers and others, and in every case the cool cured cheese has been pronounced the best in quality.

In this experimental work there have been many opportunities for observing the effect of a high temperature on the quality of cheese. The first effect of a high temperature and one which is always noticeable is that the texture of the cheese rough and mealy, and in extreme cases show a graininess which is undesirable, or in other words it destroys that silkiness of texture always present in

CHEESE AT ITS BEST.

Bad flavors are intensified at the higher temperature and many cheeses go "off" flavor, while their mates that are cool cured remain sound and clean. All cheeses become sharp and "tasty" much quicker at the high temperature. Cool curing will not make a fine cheese out of a poor one, but still cheese which are a little weak and open, or on the other hand have a better when cool cured than they do when cured at ordinary hot weather temperatures.

One cannot help thinking what great benefit would accrue to the Canadian cheese industry at large, if all the cheese were cool cured. Indeed, it is doubtful if anyone can properly estimate it. We have had in the past two seasons a point in which as much as the comparatively slight improvement in quality, due to the unusually cool summers, had the effect of encouraging consumption to such an extent that the demand forced prices up to a point that few ever expected to see again.

Arrangements for cool curing cheese will doubtless be worked out in different ways, according to local circumstances and conditions. The larger factories will probably make the necessary improvements in connection with their own buildings. Combination, or consolidation, may be effected in some cases, but the jealous rivalry which exists among factory owners stands in the way. It is quite probable that a considerable portion of our cheese will in the future be cured in the warehouses of the exporters and commission merchants. At any rate, time will tell how it is to be done, and it is imperative that it be done in some way.

Every Chicago theatre but one has been closed until such as the safety ordinance is complied with.

A general strike of all persons employed by the shipping interests in Barcelona has been declared, the result of which trade and commerce are paralyzed.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

SALE OF Ladies' Cloth Jackets

2 only, sizes 34, 36, marked price \$6.50, sale price \$7.20.
2 only, sizes 34, 38, marked price \$9.00, sale price \$7.25.
1 only, size 34, marked price \$9.50, sale price \$8.75.
2 only, sizes 34, 36, marked price \$11.00, sale price \$9.25.
1 only, size 34, marked price \$12.00, sale price \$9.25.

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

we will offer the balance of our LADIES' FURS—Jackets, Ruffs, Capes, Muffs, Caparines, etc., at a Discount of

20 per cent. off the marked price,

for Cash. All our goods are marked in plain figures. This is an opportunity of buying good, reliable Furs, and means economy to buy now at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, FURNISHER & FURRIER.

Stock-Taking Sale.

Now is the time to get your Winter Coat cheap. A lot of odd sizes in Ladies' Coats, all new styles, extra quality beaver, for exactly half-price. Some odd lines left from last season's stock, were \$7.00 for \$3.00; \$5.00 for \$2.00.

Ladies' Cloth Skirts, extra heavy, finished with eight rows stitching, were \$2.50 for \$1.25. A discount of 25 per cent. off all Ladies' Skirts.

Black Sateen Blouses still going at half-price.

Men's Fur Coats, \$30.00 for \$20.00; \$25.00 for \$18.00.

A few Men's Heavy Ulsters left, \$6.00 for \$3.50.

Children's Persian Lamb Caps, only two left, \$2.50 for \$1.75.

A lot of Prints and Gingham to clear for 10c., were 12½c. and 15c. yd.

Some ends and remnants of Print at 8c. were 11 and 12½c. Fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Produce wanted.

C. F. STICKLE.

SHAW'S

For all kinds of FRESH FRUIT.

Oranges, Lemons,
California Grapes,
Stuffed Dates, Etc.

Also, a fine line of FRESH CONFECTIONERY just arrived.

This way for CHEAP RAISINS, 5 lbs. for 25c.
FRESH BREAD and BUNS daily.

Just received, a fine line of CHINA and CUT GLASS for Xmas.

FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

JOHN SHAW.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN.

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.
Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.
Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO CALL on retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory; straight salary \$20 paid weekly and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Superintendents Travelers, 60 Monaca Bldg., Chicago.

Village Council.

The first meeting of the village Council for 1901 took place at the Council Chamber on Monday. The members present were:—W. S. Martin, Reeve; Dr. Zwick, W. R. Mather, A. L. Hough, and L. Meiklejohn, Councillors. The declaration of office and of qualification were subscribed to by each and they took their seats.

The Reeve nominated Dr. Bissonette as one of the auditors, and on motion the council appointed Geo. E. Cryer as the other.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Mather, that the Reeve write to W. A. Parker in reference to paying off the High School debentures. Carried.

On motion the Reeve and Mr. Mather were appointed to see Mrs. McGowan, who was reported to be very ill.

Council adjourned, to meet on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Council met pursuant to adjournment on Tuesday evening. Members all present.

A number of communications were read.

One was from G. G. Thrasher, solicitor for Mr. J. S. Brown, claiming damages for injuries received by falling from the sidewalk into the ditch, near the Methodist Church, in October last.

After some discussion it was moved that the communication be received and filed. Carried.

Also, a communication from Mr. Thrasher stating that Mr. T. G. Clute had resigned as a member of the school board, and asking the Council to take the necessary steps to fill the vacancy.

Also, a communication from Thos. Willis, County Treasurer, in reference to back taxes returned against village lot at present owned by Mr. Geo. Bailey.

The following accounts were presented:

H. & J. Warren, supplies for corporation.....\$ 8.13
Hiram Ihey, repairing town hall.....12.42
E. F. Parker, election expenses.....11.00
Account for guarantee bonds for Treasurer.....10.00

On motion the above accounts were ordered to be paid.

An account from Dr. Potts was laid over until the next meeting.

On motion the back taxes on Mr. Bailey's lot, referred to in Mr. Willis's communication, were ordered to be remitted, and the Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Willis to that effect.

Moved by Dr. Zwick, seconded by Mr. Mather, that Henry Kerr be appointed a member of the School Board. Carried.

On motion the clerk was instructed to write to the County Judge and ascertain if he could furnish a certified copy of the revised Voters' List for 1901.

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by Dr. Zwick, that the Clerk be and is hereby instructed to make out a detailed statement of the cost of the street lights for the past year, such statement to include wages, cost of gasoline, mantles, and other supplies. Carried.

On motion the Clerk was ordered to purchase a barrel of gasoline for the street lamps.

On motion the Reeve and Mr. Mather were appointed a committee to examine the collectors rolls in reference to arrears of taxes charged to Mr. R. B. Jones.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to give the necessary notices for the election of a school trustee in place of Mr. T. G. Clute, resigned.

Moved by Mr. Mather, seconded by Dr. Zwick, that Mr. Meiklejohn and Mr. Hough be a committee to interview the Chairman of the School Board in reference to the securing of a room for holding meetings of the Council and School Board. Carried.

Council adjourned.

An interesting school case was disposed of in Port Hope recently, when two trustees of S. S. No. 9, of the township of Hope, were each fined \$20 and costs for neglecting to have the school house cleaned and kept in proper repair, and for failing to furnish the premises with a suitable supply of water.

A fire which broke out in Campbellford early on Saturday morning last destroyed the tailoring and gent's furnishing store of J. A. Frederick; Thomas Bros., grocery store; George Mills, boot and shoe store; and the butcher shop of R. N. Simpson, along with all their stocks. Chas. Davidson, barber; J. E. Diamond, harnessmaker and furrier; P. C. Bonnycastle, photo studio, and Ackerman, barber shop, also suffered by smoke and water.



The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Special Attention given to Business with Farmers. Advances made at reasonable rates.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

We accept deposits of One Dollar and upwards and allow interest from day of deposit. — Absolute security.

AGENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

STIRLING AND MARMORA.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Stirling School Board.

Minutes of a regular meeting of the Stirling Board of Education held Jan. 7th, 1901. Members present, Dr. Faulkner, Chairman; F. T. Ward, Jas. Boldrick, H. Warren, Jos. Doak, G. G. Thrasher, and A. Chard.

The resignation of Mr. T. G. Clute was presented, and on motion of Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Shaw, was accepted, and instructions given the secretary that the village council be notified.

Notice was also given the board of the resignation of Mr. G. G. Thrasher as a member of the board, and on motion of Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Doak, the resignation was accepted.

On account of the death of the former Secretary and Treasurer, the board considered appointments for offices. Applications were received from Mr. E. F. Parker and Mr. T. G. Clute for secretary.

It was moved by Mr. Shaw and seconded by Mr. Doak, that the offices be combined, and that Mr. G. G. Thrasher be appointed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that the Chairman attend the County Council in the January session, relative to school matters. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Chard, that the Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Boldrick, be a committee to audit the books of our former treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Doak, that all notes due by the School Board be paid as far as moneys are available to do so, and that the matter be attended to by the Chairman and Finance Committee. Carried.

Mr. Warren drew attention to the fact of the furnaces not being properly attended to, consequently lack of heat, and it was recommended that the chairman see the caretaker and advise her that she should attend to the furnaces until the school bell rings the first time.

Moved by Mr. Chard, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the chairman investigate the bonds which are to be provided by the treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Chard, that the Principal of the High School collect the necessary fees required by law from all students attending from outside not later than the middle of each term, and hand the same to the treasurer. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Chard, seconded by Mr. Doak, that the Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Boldrick, be a committee to meet the County Council relative to individual equalization. Carried.

The following accounts were presented and ordered to be paid:

H. and J. Warren.....\$68.48
Supplies for Public School.....14.00
Postage and express.....1.07
Mail & Empire and Globe advg......47

Moved by Mr. Chard, seconded by Mr. Boldrick, that if any moneys are found due Mr. F. B. Parker, our late treasurer, that an order immediately be drawn and the amount paid. Carried.

On motion the board adjourned.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec'y-Treas.

The Late James Bird.

James Bird, whose death notice appeared in a recent issue of this paper was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, May 4th, 1820, and died at his late residence in Sidney, Dec. 30th, 1900.

In early life he received a liberal education for the times, in the schools of his native land. In 1845 he came to Canada with his father's family, arriving in Belleville, July 4th, and settled in Huntingdon, on the farm now owned by his nephew J. Hamilton Bird.

In 1846 he married Elizabeth Gilgan, of Hagerford, who survives him, and in 1852 they settled in Sidney. He took a lively interest in dairying, helped to organize the Halloway Cheese Manufacturing Co. in 1868, and was president of that company for its first eight years, and in all served the public in that capacity for thirty-three years.

In religion Mr. Bird was a Methodist of the old school, having united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church early in life under the ministry of the late Michael Fawcett, and served the church in official capacity of Recording Steward for twenty years.

In early life he was prominently associated with the Orange Order. In politics he was a Liberal Conservative. His was a life of continuous activity in various lines, for whatsoever his hands found to do he did it with his might.

"Sterling Hall." FUR TALK.

We will aid your good resolutions for the New Year's Fur buying by offering the balance of our reliable and desirable Fur Stock at reduced prices.

Have a look at our Russian Lamb, Bokharan, and Astrican Ladies' Jackets, sizes 34, 36 and 38. Prices \$27.50 to \$40.00, reg. \$32.50 to \$50.00.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

BROKEN LOTS SALE

The Xmas week broke up our stocks, and at the end of the year, stock-taking unearthed some shoes we forgot we had. This is your opportunity. We have marked the Shoes down to "go quick prices."

Also, all lines of Winter Footwear must be cleared and the prices will move them.

MEN'S FELT BOOTS and LARRIGANS.

" SNAG-PROOF RUBBERS, also SOX.

" 4-buckle OVERSHOES. Boys' Rubbers and Larrigans.

WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS and OVERSHOES.

We have mentioned just a few of the many lines we have to offer.

10 to 15 per cent. discount on all cash purchases.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Wood Wanted.

Wood Wanted.

About thirty or thirty-five cords of either soft or hard wood, delivered at the Evergreen Cheese Factory.

GEO. H. ROSE,

Halloway, P.O.

STRAYED.

Came on to the premises of the undersigned, Lot 7, in the 4th Concession of Rawdon, about the month of July, a Ewe Lamb. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN ROBINSON.

All Sensible People

—ATTENDING—
BELLEVILLE RACES,

JANUARY 19th and 20th,

—SHOULD STOP AT THE—

ALBION HOTEL,

the most Popular House in Belleville.

Steam heated throughout.

G. H. DROWLEY, Prop.

Farm For Sale OR TO LET.

The South Half of Lot 17 in the 5th Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres more or less. About fifty acres under cultivation, the balance in pasture and woodland. Good frame house and frame barn, and other outbuildings. About one acre of orchard. The farm is well watered. For terms and further particulars apply to

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

THE SOUTH HALF OF LOT 17 IN THE 5TH CON. OF RAWDON, CONTAINING 100 ACRES MORE OR LESS. ABOUT FIFTY ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, THE BALANCE IN PASTURE AND WOODLAND. GOOD FRAME HOUSE AND FRAME BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. ABOUT ONE ACRE OF ORCHARD. THE FARM IS WELL WATERED. FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAMES DUNKLEY, Hord's Station.

FARM FOR SALE

The East Half of Lot 16, in the 3rd Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres. Good large brick house, and good barns and outbuildings. A never failing spring near barn. Good orchard. The farm is a first class one, and known as the Hordford farm. For terms and further particulars, apply to

N. B. WHITE, Stirling.

CUTTERS.

I am getting in my stock of Cutters, of the best make, style and finish, trimmed with Mohair Plush in a variety of colors, up-to-date in every respect. In purchasing, having taken the advantage of all the rates and discounts possible, therefore, I am sure it will pay intending purchasers to call and see my stock and get prices. Also, Long Sleighs with boxes, in stock. Sale rooms adjoining S. Wright's Blacksmith Shop, Stirling.

B. BUSH.

FANCY GOODS

—FOR—

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

Our display of Fancy China is larger and better than ever.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Wheat—The market for Ontario wheat is higher today, in sympathy with Liverpool and Chicago. No. 2 white and red winter sold at 80c per bushel. No. 3 white and red winter sold at 78c per bushel. No. 4 white and red winter sold at 76c per bushel. No. 5 white and red winter sold at 74c per bushel. No. 6 white and red winter sold at 72c per bushel. No. 7 white and red winter sold at 70c per bushel. No. 8 white and red winter sold at 68c per bushel. No. 9 white and red winter sold at 66c per bushel. No. 10 white and red winter sold at 64c per bushel. No. 11 white and red winter sold at 62c per bushel. No. 12 white and red winter sold at 60c per bushel. No. 13 white and red winter sold at 58c per bushel. No. 14 white and red winter sold at 56c per bushel. No. 15 white and red winter sold at 54c per bushel. No. 16 white and red winter sold at 52c per bushel. No. 17 white and red winter sold at 50c per bushel. No. 18 white and red winter sold at 48c per bushel. No. 19 white and red winter sold at 46c per bushel. No. 20 white and red winter sold at 44c per bushel. No. 21 white and red winter sold at 42c per bushel. No. 22 white and red winter sold at 40c per bushel. No. 23 white and red winter sold at 38c per bushel. No. 24 white and red winter sold at 36c per bushel. No. 25 white and red winter sold at 34c per bushel. No. 26 white and red winter sold at 32c per bushel. No. 27 white and red winter sold at 30c per bushel. No. 28 white and red winter sold at 28c per bushel. No. 29 white and red winter sold at 26c per bushel. No. 30 white and red winter sold at 24c per bushel. No. 31 white and red winter sold at 22c per bushel. No. 32 white and red winter sold at 20c per bushel. No. 33 white and red winter sold at 18c per bushel. No. 34 white and red winter sold at 16c per bushel. No. 35 white and red winter sold at 14c per bushel. No. 36 white and red winter sold at 12c per bushel. No. 37 white and red winter sold at 10c per bushel. No. 38 white and red winter sold at 8c per bushel. No. 39 white and red winter sold at 6c per bushel. No. 40 white and red winter sold at 4c per bushel. No. 41 white and red winter sold at 2c per bushel. No. 42 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 43 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 44 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 45 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 46 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 47 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 48 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 49 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 50 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 51 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 52 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 53 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 54 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 55 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 56 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 57 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 58 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 59 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 60 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 61 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 62 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 63 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 64 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 65 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 66 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 67 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 68 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 69 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 70 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 71 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 72 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 73 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 74 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 75 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 76 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 77 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 78 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 79 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 80 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 81 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 82 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 83 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 84 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 85 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 86 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 87 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 88 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 89 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 90 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 91 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 92 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 93 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 94 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 95 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 96 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 97 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 98 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 99 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 100 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel.

Barley.—The market is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2 white and red winter sold at 78c per bushel. No. 3 white and red winter sold at 76c per bushel. No. 4 white and red winter sold at 74c per bushel. No. 5 white and red winter sold at 72c per bushel. No. 6 white and red winter sold at 70c per bushel. No. 7 white and red winter sold at 68c per bushel. No. 8 white and red winter sold at 66c per bushel. No. 9 white and red winter sold at 64c per bushel. No. 10 white and red winter sold at 62c per bushel. No. 11 white and red winter sold at 60c per bushel. No. 12 white and red winter sold at 58c per bushel. No. 13 white and red winter sold at 56c per bushel. No. 14 white and red winter sold at 54c per bushel. No. 15 white and red winter sold at 52c per bushel. No. 16 white and red winter sold at 50c per bushel. No. 17 white and red winter sold at 48c per bushel. No. 18 white and red winter sold at 46c per bushel. No. 19 white and red winter sold at 44c per bushel. No. 20 white and red winter sold at 42c per bushel. No. 21 white and red winter sold at 40c per bushel. No. 22 white and red winter sold at 38c per bushel. No. 23 white and red winter sold at 36c per bushel. No. 24 white and red winter sold at 34c per bushel. No. 25 white and red winter sold at 32c per bushel. No. 26 white and red winter sold at 30c per bushel. No. 27 white and red winter sold at 28c per bushel. No. 28 white and red winter sold at 26c per bushel. No. 29 white and red winter sold at 24c per bushel. No. 30 white and red winter sold at 22c per bushel. No. 31 white and red winter sold at 20c per bushel. No. 32 white and red winter sold at 18c per bushel. No. 33 white and red winter sold at 16c per bushel. No. 34 white and red winter sold at 14c per bushel. No. 35 white and red winter sold at 12c per bushel. No. 36 white and red winter sold at 10c per bushel. No. 37 white and red winter sold at 8c per bushel. No. 38 white and red winter sold at 6c per bushel. No. 39 white and red winter sold at 4c per bushel. No. 40 white and red winter sold at 2c per bushel. No. 41 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 42 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 43 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 44 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 45 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 46 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 47 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 48 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 49 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 50 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 51 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 52 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 53 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 54 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 55 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 56 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 57 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 58 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 59 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 60 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 61 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 62 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 63 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 64 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 65 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 66 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 67 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 68 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 69 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 70 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 71 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 72 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 73 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 74 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 75 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 76 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 77 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 78 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 79 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 80 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 81 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 82 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 83 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 84 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 85 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 86 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 87 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 88 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 89 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 90 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 91 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 92 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 93 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 94 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 95 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 96 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 97 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 98 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 99 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel. No. 100 white and red winter sold at 0c per bushel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples.—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Choice stocks job at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel. **Beans.**—There is a limited demand with prices unchanged. Prime beans are quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per bushel. **Dried Apples.**—The demand is fair, with prices unchanged at 4 to 5 per lb. **Evaporated Apples.**—The market is quiet at 25 to 30c, unchanged to quality. **Honey.**—The market is firm at 64 to 74c per lb. for bulk, and at \$1.25 to \$2 for comb. **Hay.**—The market is fair, with receipts only moderate. No. 1 timothy quoted at \$8.75 to \$9 on track, Toronto, and mixed at \$6.50 to \$7. **Straw.**—The market is quiet at \$5 per ton for car lots on track. **Potatoes.**—The market is quiet and firm, with few offerings. Choice cars are quoted at 78 to 80c per bag, on track here, and inferior quality at 70 to 75c per bag. **Poultry.**—The demand is limited, and prices unchanged. Turkeys are quoted at 12c to 14c per lb., ducks at 9 to 10c per lb., geese at 10 to 12c per lb., and broilers at 10 to 12c per lb., or \$1.25 per pair; chickens, 9 to 10c per lb., or 75c to \$1 per pair; fowls, 6c to 7c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter.—The market was quiet today. Choice fresh made rolls or tubs in fair demand, but large supplies of creamery cause weakness. We quote—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 17 to 18c; choice large rolls, 16 to 16½c; selected dairy tubs, 16 to 17c; secondary grades (rolls and tubs), 13 to 15c; creamery prints, 20½ to 21½c; solids, 19 to 20c. **Eggs.**—The market keeps firm. We quote—New laid, 25c; selected, 25c; cold storage, 21 to 22c; mixed, 21c. **Cheese.**—The market is dull but steady. We quote—Finest, 11 to 11½c; seconds, 10 to 10½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings not so liberal. Sales, \$6.80 to \$6.45, delivered here. Cured meats are steady, with a fair demand. We quote—Bacon, long clear, 8c to 9c; ton and case lots; mess pork, \$16.50; do short cut, \$13 to \$18.50. **Smoked meats.**—Hams, light to medium, 12c to 13c; do heavy, 11c to 12c; rolls, 10c; shoulders, 9c; hocks, 11c to 14c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 14c. **Lard.**—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. We quote—Tierce, 8c; tubs, 8½c; pails, 8c; compound, 8 to 9c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Jan. 12.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Spring, No. 1 Northern, 85c; winter, no offerings. Corn—on track, 48c; yellow, 50c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3 white, 40c; No. 4 white, 38c; No. 5 white, 36c; No. 6 white, 34c; No. 7 white, 32c; No. 8 white, 30c; No. 9 white, 28c; No. 10 white, 26c; No. 11 white, 24c; No. 12 white, 22c; No. 13 white, 20c; No. 14 white, 18c; No. 15 white, 16c; No. 16 white, 14c; No. 17 white, 12c; No. 18 white, 10c; No. 19 white, 8c; No. 20 white, 6c; No. 21 white, 4c; No. 22 white, 2c; No. 23 white, 0c; No. 24 white, 0c; No. 25 white, 0c; No. 26 white, 0c; No. 27 white, 0c; No. 28 white, 0c; No. 29 white, 0c; No. 30 white, 0c; No. 31 white, 0c; No. 32 white, 0c; No. 33 white, 0c; No. 34 white, 0c; No. 35 white, 0c; No. 36 white, 0c; No. 37 white, 0c; No. 38 white, 0c; No. 39 white, 0c; No. 40 white, 0c; No. 41 white, 0c; No. 42 white, 0c; No. 43 white, 0c; No. 44 white, 0c; No. 45 white, 0c; No. 46 white, 0c; No. 47 white, 0c; No. 48 white, 0c; No. 49 white, 0c; No. 50 white, 0c; No. 51 white, 0c; No. 52 white, 0c; No. 53 white, 0c; No. 54 white, 0c; No. 55 white, 0c; No. 56 white, 0c; No. 57 white, 0c; No. 58 white, 0c; No. 59 white, 0c; No. 60 white, 0c; No. 61 white, 0c; No. 62 white, 0c; No. 63 white, 0c; No. 64 white, 0c; No. 65 white, 0c; No. 66 white, 0c; No. 67 white, 0c; No. 68 white, 0c; No. 69 white, 0c; No. 70 white, 0c; No. 71 white, 0c; No. 72 white, 0c; No. 73 white, 0c; No. 74 white, 0c; No. 75 white, 0c; No. 76 white, 0c; No. 77 white, 0c; No. 78 white, 0c; No. 79 white, 0c; No. 80 white, 0c; No. 81 white, 0c; No. 82 white, 0c; No. 83 white, 0c; No. 84 white, 0c; No. 85 white, 0c; No. 86 white, 0c; No. 87 white, 0c; No. 88 white, 0c; No. 89 white, 0c; No. 90 white, 0c; No. 91 white, 0c; No. 92 white, 0c; No. 93 white, 0c; No. 94 white, 0c; No. 95 white, 0c; No. 96 white, 0c; No. 97 white, 0c; No. 98 white, 0c; No. 99 white, 0c; No. 100 white, 0c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Business at the Western Market was good in all lines of live stock today, and owing to the light run values held firm. The arrivals were 63 cars containing 918 cattle, 741 sheep and lambs, 2,400 hogs, and 43 calves. There were only three or four loads of exports at the most brought forward. The highest figure recorded was \$4.80 per cwt. **An active enquiry for butchers' stock** was reported, and as the offerings were light some of the buyers had difficulty in filling their requirements. The market held firm but a smaller proportion of good to choice animals was brought forward. A considerable number of transactions in the light and medium grades were recorded on a basis of \$4 and upwards per cwt. **The business passing in stockers and feeders was light,** and prices were nominally unchanged. **Trade in sheep and lambs** was brisk on light deliveries, and quotations were firm. **The prices of exporters** ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.80 per cwt. **Butchers' cattle were firm.** We quote as follows—Select butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.55; best heads, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to good butchers', \$3.75 to \$4; medium butchers', \$3.40 to \$3.75; common, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per cwt. **The situation in cows was unchanged.** Quotations follow—Export cows, \$2.25 to \$2.50; medium butchers', cows, \$2.25 to \$3; canners, \$1.25 to \$2 per cwt. **Bulls suitable for the export trade** sold at \$3.90 to \$4.25 per cwt. **Transactions in feeders and stockers** were limited on very light offerings. We quote—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,050 lbs, \$3.50 to \$4; feeders, 800 to 950 lbs, \$3 to \$3.50; stockers, 450 to 750 lbs, \$2.25 to \$3, according to quality. **A number of milch cows sold** at \$30 to \$50 each. **Buying in sheep was active,** and the prices were firm. Quotations follow—Export ewes, \$8.50 to \$8.75; export bucks, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, grain fed, \$4.75 to \$5.00; lambs, bays, \$4 to \$4.75 per cwt. **Calves were firm at \$4 to \$7.75 per cwt., and \$10 each.** **Hogs were reported weak and unchanged.** About 2,400 were received by Wm. Harris. Prices follow—Selects of prime bacon quality, not more than 200 nor less than 100 lbs., off cars, Toronto, \$5.25; fats and lights, \$5; sows, \$3 to \$3.50; stags \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

BRIGHTER IN THE EAST.

Japan Awaits Russia's Reply to Her Note. **A London despatch says**—The Times correspondent at Tokio on Saturday evening says that the situation appears to have improved slightly, but the indications are not conclusive. In an earlier despatch the correspondent said that an exchange of views was proceeding between the foreign office and the Russian Legation, but the hopes of a satisfactory settlement are slender, inasmuch as Russia is understood to insist on seeking to exclude Japan from a voice in Manchurian affairs. All the important journals urge immediate action by Japan on the ground that Russia's course is evasive, and designed with the object of gaining time. The stock market has recovered its tone somewhat and everything indicates that the nation has quietly resolved to support the Government in a strong policy, but will not brook useless procrastination. Sending American, British and Russian Legation guards to Seoul is regarded as a wise precaution.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Explosion in the Dominion Cart-ridge Works. **A Lachine, Que., despatch says**—A fatal explosion occurred at 8.30 on Thursday morning at the Dominion Cart-ridge Company's Works, Brownsburg, four miles from here, by which one of the workmen named Dan Stewart lost his life. Stewart had charge of what is called the "room" where the detonators, after being loaded, are stored to dry. He went into the room at 7 o'clock, and was heard to ask one of the men to put on another fire, and then left. The man performed the duty, and immediately after the explosion, Stewart returned at 8.30 and had only entered and shut the door when the explosion took place. The building was blown to atoms, parts of it falling over one hundred feet away and the body of the unfortunate man was torn and mutilated beyond recognition. He leaves a wife and one small child to mourn his loss.

SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

Chicago's Mayor Sends Lord Minto City's Thanks. **An Ottawa despatch says**—His Excellency has received the following letter from Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago: "Your message to the President of the United States in regard to the condolence for our people in the recent calamity, which has overtaken them has been transmitted to me from Washington. I wish to thank you in the name of our people, and the bereaved families and myself, personally for your expressions of sympathy, and to say that they are keenly appreciated by us all."

EXPLOSION AT MICHEL.

Seven Crow's Nest Pass Miners Killed. **A Winnipeg despatch says**—Private dispatches received here state that an explosion of gas occurred in tunnel No. 3 of the Crow's Nest Pass Company's mine at Michel, B.C., on Friday night, killing seven men and severely injuring two others. The explosion occurred at about 10.30 p.m. and was heard for miles around. The mine is situated about 10 miles from the town of Michel. The explosion was caused by a gas leak which had been detected some time ago. The mine was closed immediately after the explosion, and the bodies of the dead miners were recovered. The injured miners are being treated in the hospital at Michel. The company is investigating the cause of the explosion.

FIFTY-ONE DROWNED.

The Steamer Clallam Founders in the Pacific. **A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says**—A report to the Times from Port Townsend says: "The tug Sea Lion arrived here on Saturday bringing the first news of the loss of the steamer Clallam. The Sea Lion had taken aboard four survivors. The tug Richard Holyoke arrived later with nine additional survivors. "Owing to the high southwesterly gale and heavy sea the Clallam became unmanageable on Friday afternoon when off Discovery Island. Heavy seas broke the lights and the vessel began to fill. All the women passengers were placed in three boats which capsized alongside, and all were lost. "As a result of the telegraph advices from Victoria, from which place the Clallam's predicament was seen, the tug Richard Holyoke was dispatched from Port Townsend. She got a hawser aboard the Clallam and started to tow her into shelter. Owing to the high wind Captain Roberts of the Clallam was unable to inform Hall of the Holyoke of the condition of the Clallam, which had been sent to aid the vessel, spoke the Clallam and learned that she was foundering and steamed ahead and notified the Holyoke, which cut her hawser and assisted the Sea Lion in rescuing the passengers. "A despatch from Victoria B.C., says—Tugs and searching parties, which have been patrolling the shore line in this city, have found the bodies of nine victims of the Clallam disaster, mostly women. Two boats have also been found, one of which contained the corpse of a woman, Miss Diprose, of Tacoma, and an unidentified woman was attached to it. This boat was found drifting towards the shore by the Sea Lion. Another boat was found by searchers close to the scene of the breaking in of Clallam's bow off Clover Point. The nine bodies are at local undertakers. Four have been identified. They are: "Miss Gailley, whose body came ashore at Bacon Hill; Miss Diprose, Miss Harris, whose remains drifted on to the beach at Beacon Hill, and Alex Harvey, a deck hand. The other bodies are those of women, two wearing wedding rings. Tugs are continuing the search. "One of the corpses found on Sunday afternoon was identified as that of Mrs. Thomas Sullivan, of Mount Sicker. Her husband was among the saved, but two children were drowned with her."

TWO-DOLLAR WHEAT.

Dollar Wheat in Chicago Will Be Common. **A Montreal despatch says**—T. W. Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Co., referring on Monday to the prospects of an increase in the price of wheat should war be declared did not hesitate to express the opinion that wheat prices are likely to rule at high levels for the next few years in consequence of the steadily increasing consumption of breadstuffs the world over. He said that countries which hitherto were not considered as bread eaters are now beginning to play quite an important part in the world's consumption. He said that the population of Japan was eating bread. During the past year the increase has been threefold. He added that it was a legitimate expectation that this increase would assume much greater proportions within the next few years. "The same," he said "will apply to such countries as China, therefore, it does not look for as low a level of wheat prices as in the past, not even in this present crop we are likely to see much higher prices than those which now prevail, independent of any war sentiment."

COOL CURING.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick spoke on the cool curing of cheese at the four Government stations. Referring to some statements that had been made of English dealers who objected to the paraffining of cheese, Mr. Ruddick denied that any considerable amount of shrinkage could occur after cutting. Tests have been made to show that the loss is no greater than with other cheese. The method is not of any advantage, except in factories that are provided with good curing rooms.

ON TARIFFS.

From year to year dairymen have been following with interest the records of the dairy herd at the Agricultural College. Prof. Dean has just completed the figures for 1903, and gives the average yield as 6,711 pounds of milk per cow. Eight of the cows exceed 8,000 pounds for the year, and it is hoped that the average in time be brought up to 10,000 pounds. The best cow, which is a Grade Holstein, produced 10,214 pounds of milk last year. From this it is estimated that butter to the value of \$76.18 was manufactured. The poorest cow gave only 3,775 pounds.

ONTARIO'S POPULATION.

Increase Over 8,300 in 1902—Where Tax Money Goes. **A Toronto despatch says**—The municipal section of the report of the Bureau of Statistics has been published. It shows that during the year 1902 the population of Ontario was 2,037,267, an increase of 8,378 over 1901. The total assessment of the province is \$859,943,268, an increase of \$2,245,656 over the previous year. The taxes imposed for all purposes last year were \$1,146,731, being an average of 16.5 mills on the dollar and \$6.94 per head. In 1901 the total taxes were \$1,341,355, or \$6.58 per head, making an increase for 1902 of \$805,376. The debenture debt, so far as obtainable, is \$69,490,650, or \$29.29 per head. The floating debt is \$7,228,901, and the interest paid on loans and debentures was \$2,709,264, or more than 20 per cent of the taxes levied.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Forty-Three Killed on a British Warship. **A Sydney, N.S.W., despatch says**—Forty-three persons have been killed by the explosion of the boilers of the British cruiser Wallaroo. The Wallaroo is a third-class cruiser of 2,575 tons, used for Australasian trade protection. She was formerly the Persian. The Wallaroo, which was proceeding to Hobart, signaled Montague Island, 230 miles south of Sydney, reporting the disaster, but giving no details. The naval authorities are advised that one boiler burst, but they are not informed of the names and rank of those killed. The killed are assured to include the captain and old crew members and a number of deckhands.

RUTH CLEVELAND DEAD.

Was Eldest Daughter of the ex-President. **A Princeton, N.J., despatch says**—Ruth Cleveland, the eldest child of ex-President Grover Cleveland, died at the Cleveland home here on Thursday very unexpectedly from a weakening of the heart, said Dr. Wyckoff. He said that Miss Cleveland had been ill with a mild form of diphtheria for four days, and that the heart affection was not anticipated. She was 28 years old and was born in the White House during Cleveland's first administration.

IMPROVE DAIRY PRODUCE

ASSOCIATION SUGGESTS LICENSING FACTORIES.

Work of the Syndicate—Chief Instructor Presents His Report.

A Belleville despatch says—Mr. G. G. Publow, chief instructor for Eastern Ontario, presented to the Dairy-men's Association on Thursday morning a report of his work for the past season, dealing with the operations of the syndicates. As a result of a conference held by the president and directors of the association with the Minister of Agriculture at Toronto about a year ago, it was decided to endeavor to group the factories into syndicates, and to place a competent instructor in charge of each group. Applications were received from about 500 factory owners throughout the territory between Toronto and Montreal, desiring to come into the arrangement. The men placed in charge of these circuits included six of the instructors employed in former years, and the remaining sixteen were carefully chosen from a large list of experienced makers. Before entering upon their duties they have been through the "course" at the Kingston Dairy School, to become acquainted with the nature of the work, and with a view to uniformity of instruction. The twenty-two syndicates comprised 551 factories, and the total number of visits paid to these was 3,317. Out of the 44,900 tests that had been made for adulterations, there were found to be 359 samples that were deteriorated by skimming or watering. There were 10,693 fermentation tests made, and of these 9,020 were more or less tainted.

CARE OF MILK.

These figures, Mr. Publow thinks, show clearly how necessary it is that the energies of the instructors should be directed to the care of milk rather than to the detection of fraud. Adulteration of the milk by skimming or watering simply lessens the yield, but when there is a loss of flavor the quality and reputation of the product suffers immensely. Improvements that have been effected during the year are mostly in the discarding of old cans and the removal of milk stands from undesirable locations on the farms. The necessity for these changes were impressed on the people by the prevalence of bad cheese. In the districts surrounding Belleville, Brockville, and Perth the greatest number of clean factories are found. The use of septic tanks for the disposal of waste drainage matter was recommended by Dr. W. T. Connell, of Kingston. By this system two tanks are used through which the liquid pass, leaving the solids behind. The cost need not exceed \$100, and all offensive odors are avoided.

COOL CURING.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick spoke on the cool curing of cheese at the four Government stations. Referring to some statements that had been made of English dealers who objected to the paraffining of cheese, Mr. Ruddick denied that any considerable amount of shrinkage could occur after cutting. Tests have been made to show that the loss is no greater than with other cheese. The method is not of any advantage, except in factories that are provided with good curing rooms.

ON TARIFFS.

From year to year dairymen have been following with interest the records of the dairy herd at the Agricultural College. Prof. Dean has just completed the figures for 1903, and gives the average yield as 6,711 pounds of milk per cow. Eight of the cows exceed 8,000 pounds for the year, and it is hoped that the average in time be brought up to 10,000 pounds. The best cow, which is a Grade Holstein, produced 10,214 pounds of milk last year. From this it is estimated that butter to the value of \$76.18 was manufactured. The poorest cow gave only 3,775 pounds.

ONTARIO'S POPULATION.

Increase Over 8,300 in 1902—Where Tax Money Goes. **A Toronto despatch says**—The municipal section of the report of the Bureau of Statistics has been published. It shows that during the year 1902 the population of Ontario was 2,037,267, an increase of 8,378 over 1901. The total assessment of the province is \$859,943,268, an increase of \$2,245,656 over the previous year. The taxes imposed for all purposes last year were \$1,146,731, being an average of 16.5 mills on the dollar and \$6.94 per head. In 1901 the total taxes were \$1,341,355, or \$6.58 per head, making an increase for 1902 of \$805,376. The debenture debt, so far as obtainable, is \$69,490,650, or \$29.29 per head. The floating debt is \$7,228,901, and the interest paid on loans and debentures was \$2,709,264, or more than 20 per cent of the taxes levied.

SLAIN FOR THIRTY CENTS.

End of a Quarrel in a Buffalo Saloon. **A Buffalo, N.Y., despatch says**—In a row over thirty cents, Filippo Grizanta, thirty years old, an Italian laborer, was stabbed and killed in a Lloyd street saloon on Wednesday night. The victim was looking for Jack Randazzo. It is alleged that the men quarrelled over the payment of a drink, and that Grizanta struck Randazzo with a billiard cue, whereupon the latter stuck a stiletto into Grizanta's heart.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.

Asked Evidently to Listen to His Wife's Dying Screams. **A Minneapolis despatch says**—James Garfield on Thursday night locked the door of the flat, on the third floor of the building opposite the West Hotel, in Fifth Street, and told his wife he meant to kill her. Then he telephoned to a friend to hold the line and listen. The friend heard the woman's screams and three revolver shots. He notified the police, who broke open the door and found Garfield dying with a bullet in his brain. The woman was a well-known vaudeville artist known as Pearl Guyotte.

BIG PRICE FOR WHALEBONE

Sold For Three Thousand Pounds a Ton. **A London despatch says**—The Times says two and a quarter tons of whalebone were sold at Dundee for £3,000 a ton. The previous record was £

SOME DIFFICULT MENDES

GREAT FEATS TO SAVE LIFE AND PROPERTY.

How the British Coast Is Repaired After a Great Winter Gale.

The British coast, constantly crumpling before the waves, frequently needs rapid and skilful repairs. It is especially in the case of one of the great artificial breakwaters which guard harbors from the winter gales. At Newhaven such repairs are frequently necessary and are done with amazing rapidity. A special kind of barge has been constructed for the purpose. It has great trappers in the bottom. When a winter gale has scooped out great pockets in the sea-bottom outside the breakwater, one of these barges is loaded with square blocks of concrete, weighing some twelve tons apiece. These are hurled out to the threatened spot, and by means of the trappers, dropped through the bottom so as to fill up the hole. But these in themselves are not sufficient to repair the damage. They must be fastened together.

With this object, masses of dry concrete weighing up to 120 tons are seen up in canvas and carried out by similar, but larger, barges to the same spot. If no fresh gale springs up within ten days or so, this loose concrete sets and binds the blocks together.

A PICTURESQUE REPAIR.

One of the most difficult jobs in the way of repairing ever carried out was done recently in Venice. The fall of a famous building drew public attention to the shockingly dangerous condition of the Palace of the Doges. Several of the walls were found to be crumbling away, among others that on the east side the Great Council Hall. Upon this was the masterpiece of the famous artist Tintoretto. Ruskin declared this picture to be the most precious thing that Venice possessed. The removal was an unprecedented piece of work.

Dozens of experts were called together in order to decide on the best method of getting it off the wall. A special canvas was manufactured to fasten to its inner side, and the front was covered with dust-proof gauze. Then the wall was repaired, and soon the immense picture will be back in its old position.

Railway engineers have to face at times the most tremendous problems when an accident has taken place. To take a single instance. In June, 1900, one hundred and ten feet of the tunnel through the Paris-Verdun electric line fell in. Upon an attempt being made to re-dig the tunnel, it was found that the soft soil was squeezed down faster than it could be dug out. Also the buildings above threatened to collapse; these had to be shored up by means of caissons.

Eventually the ground was made firm by water pumped out, and the tunnel rebuilt. It took two years, and the cost was \$275,000, or \$2,500 the running foot. This is the record amount ever spent upon a tunnel.

MOVING A CHURCH.

A singular piece of work has lately been carried out in Russia. At the village of Kotchensk, near Novgorod, stood a famous church, was pronounced to be in an unsafe condition, and was to be pulled down. But the building contained many souvenirs of the famous Marshal Souvorov, and his old regiment, which is stationed at St. Petersburg, decided to possess it. Money being no object, the whole church was erected on rollers, and loaded into 330 waggons. It was then transported to the capital, and there has been re-erected with such care that it is as good as new, and may last for centuries.

Three years ago the Prussian Legislature appropriated \$1,250,000 towards a portion of its coast. Breaking in between the islands of Oland and the west shore of Schleswig, the North Sea began to scoop out the coast at the rate of a quarter of a mile a year. The people were driven to make dykes round their houses to protect them from the storms. The Government subsidy was devoted to joining the islands by an enormous dam, and then building fresh embankments round to the coast. Over a thousand men were put to work; and, in spite of storms, the whole of this big repairing job was carried through within a year.

The new dam across the Nile at Assuan has caused the old barges at Rosetta to be forgotten. These, built more than fifty years ago by French engineers, have done very good work, but they were at last too lightly constructed, and gave endless trouble to those in charge. Some twenty years ago an extra heavy flood came down the river, and one morning it was seen that the weight of water had caused the bed of the river above the dam to give way. A tunnel had been formed right under the dam, and the water was gushing out in ever-increasing quantities below.

A SPLENDID TEST.

It was only a question of hours before the whole dam would burst and flood the country for miles. The great difficulty was to locate the break, and this at first seemed impossible. It was solved by a native engineer, who took out a boat above the dam and hung from it baskets full of indigo dye and weighed with stones.

The current below was watched, and after a time was seen to be stained by the blue dye. Thus the break was discovered. Then a barge was hurriedly filled with stones and sunk over the spot, and thus the rent was temporarily filled. Divers afterwards completed the repairs at their leisure.

The saving of the "Utopia" was a great feat. This emigrant ship

CITY OF VIADIVOSTOK

SQUALID IMITATION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

A Russian City, With Its Gaily-Dressed People, Seems Out of the World.

Sitting in front of the Cafe Turc, on the main street of Vladivostok, which is called "The World's Street," and watching the current of strange humanity which goes dashing by one has a distinct feeling that he is on the outermost limit of Asia, not one geographically, but in a social and fashionable sense. A few squares away there is a railway station, where one can take the train to Paris—a pleasant thought, and an impressive one, too.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF DOGS.

Derivation of Appellations Given Various Breeds.

The spaniel is so called because the original breed of this beautiful and intelligent type came from Spain, and the first arrivals in England were called Spanish dogs. The Spitz dog got its name from the sharp pointed nose. "Spitz" means "sharp point" in German, and the Spitz was a favorite German breed before he became known in England and America. The dog is known also as Dalmatian dog, because his native home is in Dalmatia.

The dachshund is another German breed, and his funny name—almost as long and funny as the dog himself—is a German name, meaning "badger." The original dachshund was used for drawing badgers, and the dog still are great favorites among German hunters, although the breed has become a little too delicate for fighting such a gray old warrior as the badger.

The fox terrier earned his name, not from any fancied resemblance to the fox, but because long ago, in the days of "sturdy England," these terriers, much larger and stronger than we used everywhere by sportsmen for drawing and killing the fox, they being sent down into his burrow. It is said that no good fox terrier ever backed out of a burrow without his fox. If he came out he had the dead fox gripped. If he didn't get the fox, he didn't come out, but died there.

The bulldog used to drive cattle, and as he was trained to meet the push of the bull by seizing him by his most sensitive point—the nose—the sturdy, brave dog came to be known in time as bulldog. In some countries he is known as bull biter. The beautiful Blenheim spaniel is named after Blenheim Castle, where this dog first was made fashionable in the time of the great Marlborough. The King Charles dog owes its name to the Merry Monarch.

The various breeds of hounds of to-day are called hounds because they are the present survivors of the time when all hunting dogs were used to hunt game. In the early hunting days of England every dog that was used to accompany the hunt was selected mainly for his speed and endurance. There were hounds of scent, and others who were supposed to sight it a long way off, but all were expected to be able to run the game down. Consequently, while the name of hound, or hunt in the ancient Saxon, was first used for all kinds of dogs, it finally came to denote hunting dogs only; that is why we call our running dogs hounds to-day, such as greyhounds, rabbit-hounds, bloodhounds, wolfhounds, beagles, etc.

NAMING A CHILD.

Suggestions to Help the Busy Father and Mother.

In some foreign lands the baby's name is chosen in strange ways. The poor little Chinese girls are thought of so little importance that they rarely get a name at all as infants, but are called No. 1, 2, 3, or whatever their place in the list of daughters may be.

Chinese boys are given a name by which they are called till they attain the age of 20; then their father gives them a new name.

Japanese girls have pretty names, usually those of some flower, "Mitsuba," "Chrysanthemum," "Cherry Blossom," and in some parts of the country the little Japs do not receive a name till they are five years old, when their father chooses one for them.

Hindoo babies are named when they are about twelve days old, and it is usually the mother who chooses the name. They, too, are fond of pretty flower names for their little girls. The Egyptians have an odd way of choosing a baby's name.

They light three candles, giving a name to each, but they always call one after some deity or exalted person. The baby is called by the name borne by the candle which burns longest.

Mohammedans sometimes write paper names on separate slips of paper, which they insert between the pages of the Koran. The first slip drawn out gives the name to the baby.

PROOF.

"What makes you think he wears ready-made clothes?"

"Because he borrowed my overcoat two weeks ago and hasn't returned it."

DESCRIBED.

"How would you describe a college boy?"

"I'd call him a chap who might be a fine student if he had time to study."

IN THE CONTRACT.

"I didn't think the minister would actually kiss the bride."

"Why not? He was well paid for it."

Heroic measures are often mislaid,

CITY OF VIADIVOSTOK

SQUALID IMITATION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

A Russian City, With Its Gaily-Dressed People, Seems Out of the World.

Sitting in front of the Cafe Turc, on the main street of Vladivostok, which is called "The World's Street," and watching the current of strange humanity which goes dashing by one has a distinct feeling that he is on the outermost limit of Asia, not one geographically, but in a social and fashionable sense. A few squares away there is a railway station, where one can take the train to Paris—a pleasant thought, and an impressive one, too.

Impressive one, too. At last, after a long and weary journey, one is in Vladivostok, a city which seems to be a mere step, a mere bridge, a mere link between the East and the West.

But there are ten thousand miles of travel between them, and many weary days (sixteen of them) must be passed in Siberia, with its eternally flat and monotonous plains, before Moscow burst upon one with the force of great contrast.

Moscow to the east, Europe is a mere step, a mere bridge, a mere link between the East and the West. There is a trace of the boulevards of Berlin and Vienna and Paris in the bouquets and gowns and coats upon this remote Asiatic highway. "The World's Street"—a street which runs close to and parallel with the shore of the Sea of Japan—begins here, and it is not far from Europe on this street.

STOLID RUSSIAN FACTS.

It is exasperating now-a-days to find yourself in a modern and bustling city where hardly a soul can speak a word of English or French or German or Japanese. One after another I tried these languages with the conclusion and the policeman, the soldier, the porter, the waiter, the shopkeeper, the Russian facts look at me more stolidly. Meanwhile the sun was shining, the droshkies were tearing by, the army officers in their uniforms, the tall horses were speaking to each other, the belted coachmen, with scarlet sleeves and women's dresses on them, were making remarks with the cracks of their whips—everyone was exchanging thoughts or words. I, in the midst of this busy scene and in the mid-day sun, was benighted—shut in from all the life about me as if by a high wall. It was a disagreeable and uncanny situation, and one from which no yellow-bearded coachman was concerned to relieve me.

The proprietor of the Cafe Turc observed my helplessness, and spoke to me in French. He addressed some of the tall military men, they, too, would have answered me in French. Later an acquaintance with them and a bold attack on the Russian language of the streets made me able to get an inkling of what the people about me were thinking of. But this growing intelligence on my part did not extend to the Chinese and Koreans who infest the water front of Vladivostok, or to the queer Siberians from Sakhalen—convicts thrown from the mercies of the town. All these ragged and unkempt swarms remained riddles to me (very dirty riddles, too), so far as my powers of communicating with them were concerned.

DIRT EVERYWHERE.

Subtracting the Chinese and Korean elements from the streets of Vladivostok, and also the large number of those white men I speak of with a look of the "submerged tenth" about them, the town remains in appearance a squalid imitation of St. Petersburg. There is dirt everywhere and in every nook and corner. The army and navy officers in their uniforms, and the Russian ladies. A close scrutiny of the latter's sisters in the lower classes reveals an indifference to untidiness which is rather appalling.

As for the men one meets on the streets, they appear to enjoy dirt. The ischvostchiks are caked with dirt, their large and furious yellow beards are full of it. Their tall horses are rusty with it, their vehicles have never been washed of it. Yet there is some excuse for all this, for Vladivostok during half the year, or when it is not frozen up, is a lake, a Venice of mud.

The Russians are too careless and too anxious to spend money on more expensive things, such as automobiles, such as buildings, dockyards, such as horses, furs and uniforms, to pay any attention to the cleanliness of the city. Their footgear deserves a chapter by itself. Tall boots are generally worn, and they use a variety of leather overboots, some of them reaching half way up the calf, for wading across the streets. The big Russian military men have in reality slender and well shaped feet, but no one would guess it in Vladivostok. The only exception to the universal concern as to the size of one's feet is the Russian lady who takes a pretty pleasure in picking her way through this mud of towns with her feet clad in Parisian slippers.

GAY-LOOKING PEOPLE.

The colors that dot the street seem like a remonstrance to the general monotony of mud which threatens to absorb their brilliancy. No lighter, scarlet than the shirtwaists to the coachmen, or brighter magentas and pinks than the women of the poorer classes wear. The white dresses of the nurses, trimmed with gay embroideries, are as gay as butterflies. The streets are at all times dotted with the uniforms of the army and navy, including the picturesque costumes which belong to the Cossack cavalry and the Siberian troops. There is quick movement in

CITY OF VIADIVOSTOK

SQUALID IMITATION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

A Russian City, With Its Gaily-Dressed People, Seems Out of the World.

Sitting in front of the Cafe Turc, on the main street of Vladivostok, which is called "The World's Street," and watching the current of strange humanity which goes dashing by one has a distinct feeling that he is on the outermost limit of Asia, not one geographically, but in a social and fashionable sense. A few squares away there is a railway station, where one can take the train to Paris—a pleasant thought, and an impressive one, too.

Impressive one, too. At last, after a long and weary journey, one is in Vladivostok, a city which seems to be a mere step, a mere bridge, a mere link between the East and the West.

But there are ten thousand miles of travel between them, and many weary days (sixteen of them) must be passed in Siberia, with its eternally flat and monotonous plains, before Moscow burst upon one with the force of great contrast.

Moscow to the east, Europe is a mere step, a mere bridge, a mere link between the East and the West. There is a trace of the boulevards of Berlin and Vienna and Paris in the bouquets and gowns and coats upon this remote Asiatic highway. "The World's Street"—a street which runs close to and parallel with the shore of the Sea of Japan—begins here, and it is not far from Europe on this street.

STOLID RUSSIAN FACTS.

It is exasperating now-a-days to find yourself in a modern and bustling city where hardly a soul can speak a word of English or French or German or Japanese. One after another I tried these languages with the conclusion and the policeman, the soldier, the porter, the waiter, the shopkeeper, the Russian facts look at me more stolidly. Meanwhile the sun was shining, the droshkies were tearing by, the army officers in their uniforms, the tall horses were speaking to each other, the belted coachmen, with scarlet sleeves and women's dresses on them, were making remarks with the cracks of their whips—everyone was exchanging thoughts or words. I, in the midst of this busy scene and in the mid-day sun, was benighted—shut in from all the life about me as if by a high wall. It was a disagreeable and uncanny situation, and one from which no yellow-bearded coachman was concerned to relieve me.

The proprietor of the Cafe Turc observed my helplessness, and spoke to me in French. He addressed some of the tall military men, they, too, would have answered me in French. Later an acquaintance with them and a bold attack on the Russian language of the streets made me able to get an inkling of what the people about me were thinking of. But this growing intelligence on my part did not extend to the Chinese and Koreans who infest the water front of Vladivostok, or to the queer Siberians from Sakhalen—convicts thrown from the mercies of the town. All these ragged and unkempt swarms remained riddles to me (very dirty riddles, too), so far as my powers of communicating with them were concerned.

DIRT EVERYWHERE.

Subtracting the Chinese and Korean elements from the streets of Vladivostok, and also the large number of those white men I speak of with a look of the "submerged tenth" about them, the town remains in appearance a squalid imitation of St. Petersburg. There is dirt everywhere and in every nook and corner. The army and navy officers in their uniforms, and the Russian ladies. A close scrutiny of the latter's sisters in the lower classes reveals an indifference to untidiness which is rather appalling.

As for the men one meets on the streets, they appear to enjoy dirt. The ischvostchiks are caked with dirt, their large and furious yellow beards are full of it. Their tall horses are rusty with it, their vehicles have never been washed of it. Yet there is some excuse for all this, for Vladivostok during half the year, or when it is not frozen up, is a lake, a Venice of mud.

The Russians are too careless and too anxious to spend money on more expensive things, such as automobiles, such as buildings, dockyards, such as horses, furs and uniforms, to pay any attention to the cleanliness of the city. Their footgear deserves a chapter by itself. Tall boots are generally worn, and they use a variety of leather overboots, some of them reaching half way up the calf, for wading across the streets. The big Russian military men have in reality slender and well shaped feet, but no one would guess it in Vladivostok. The only exception to the universal concern as to the size of one's feet is the Russian lady who takes a pretty pleasure in picking her way through this mud of towns with her feet clad in Parisian slippers.

GAY-LOOKING PEOPLE.

The colors that dot the street seem like a remonstrance to the general monotony of mud which threatens to absorb their brilliancy. No lighter, scarlet than the shirtwaists to the coachmen, or brighter magentas and pinks than the women of the poorer classes wear. The white dresses of the nurses, trimmed with gay embroideries, are as gay as butterflies. The streets are at all times dotted with the uniforms of the army and navy, including the picturesque costumes which belong to the Cossack cavalry and the Siberian troops. There is quick movement in

CITY OF VIADIVOSTOK

SQUALID IMITATION OF ST. PETERSBURG.

A Russian City, With Its Gaily-Dressed People, Seems Out of the World.

Sitting in front of the Cafe Turc, on the main street of Vladivostok, which is called "The World's Street," and watching the current of strange humanity which goes dashing by one has a distinct feeling that he is on the outermost limit of Asia, not one geographically, but in a social and fashionable sense. A few squares away there is a railway station, where one can take the train to Paris—a pleasant thought, and an impressive one, too.

Impressive one, too. At last, after a long and weary journey, one is in Vladivostok, a city which seems to be a mere step, a mere bridge, a mere link between the East and the West.

But there are ten thousand miles of travel between them, and many weary days (sixteen of them) must be passed in Siberia, with its eternally flat and monotonous plains, before Moscow burst upon one with the force of great contrast.

Moscow to the east, Europe is a mere step, a mere bridge, a mere link between the East and the West. There is a trace of the boulevards of Berlin and Vienna and Paris in the bouquets and gowns and coats upon this remote Asiatic highway. "The World's Street"—a street which runs close to and parallel with the shore of the Sea of Japan—begins here, and it is not far from Europe on this street.

STOLID RUSSIAN FACTS.

It is exasperating now-a-days to find yourself in a modern and bustling city where hardly a soul can speak a word of English or French or German or Japanese. One after another I tried these languages with the conclusion and the policeman, the soldier, the porter, the waiter, the shopkeeper, the Russian facts look at me more stolidly. Meanwhile the sun was shining, the droshkies were tearing by, the army officers in their uniforms, the tall horses were speaking to each other, the belted coachmen, with scarlet sleeves and women's dresses on them, were making remarks with the cracks of their whips—everyone was exchanging thoughts or words. I, in the midst of this busy scene and in the mid-day sun, was benighted—shut in from all the life about me as if by a high wall. It was a disagreeable and uncanny situation, and one from which no yellow-bearded coachman was concerned to relieve me.

The proprietor of the Cafe Turc observed my helplessness, and spoke to me in French. He addressed some of the tall military men, they, too, would have answered me in French. Later an acquaintance with them and a bold attack on the Russian language of the streets made me able to get an inkling of what the people about me were thinking of. But this growing intelligence on my part did not extend to the Chinese and Koreans who infest the water front of Vladivostok, or to the queer Siberians from Sakhalen—convicts thrown from the mercies of the town. All these ragged and unkempt swarms remained riddles to me (very dirty riddles, too), so far as my powers of communicating with them were concerned.

DIRT EVERYWHERE.

Subtracting the Chinese and Korean elements from the streets of Vladivostok, and also the large number of those white men I speak of with a look of the "submerged tenth" about them, the town remains in appearance a squalid imitation of St. Petersburg. There is dirt everywhere and in every nook and corner. The army and navy officers in their uniforms, and the Russian ladies. A close scrutiny of the latter's sisters in the lower classes reveals an indifference to untidiness which is rather appalling.

As for the men one meets on the streets, they appear to enjoy dirt. The ischvostchiks are caked with dirt, their large and furious yellow beards are full of it. Their tall horses are rusty with it, their vehicles have never been washed of it. Yet there is some excuse for all this, for Vladivostok during half the year, or when it is not frozen up, is a lake, a Venice of mud.

The Russians are too careless and too anxious to spend money on more expensive things, such as automobiles, such as buildings, dockyards, such as horses, furs and uniforms, to pay any attention to the cleanliness of the city. Their footgear deserves a chapter by itself. Tall boots are generally worn, and they use a variety of leather overboots, some of them reaching half way up the calf, for wading across the streets. The big Russian military men have in reality slender and well shaped feet, but no one would guess it in Vladivostok. The only exception to the universal concern as to the size of one's feet is the Russian lady who takes a pretty pleasure in picking her way through this mud of towns with her feet clad in Parisian slippers.

GAY-LOOKING PEOPLE.

The colors that dot the street seem like a remonstrance to the general monotony of mud which threatens to absorb their brilliancy. No lighter, scarlet than the shirtwaists to the coachmen, or brighter magentas and pinks than the women of the poorer classes wear. The white dresses of the nurses, trimmed with gay embroideries, are as gay as butterflies. The streets are at all times dotted with the uniforms of the army and navy, including the picturesque costumes which belong to the Cossack cavalry and the Siberian troops. There is quick movement in

TOBACCO CAUSE DEATH

VARIETIES THAT PROVE FATAL TO SMOKERS.

Smoking the Coffee Bean Is Harmful—The Terrible Indian Hemp.

For many weeks during the winter before last stormy weather made it impossible to get relief boats to reach the Longships Lighthouse, off the Cornish coast. When at last the sea calmed sufficiently for the ship to be sent in, it was found that the crew, though they had some food left, had entirely run out of tobacco. They had been forced to smoke ground coffee, tea leaves, and hops.

It is a curious fact that while cigars are made of the leaves of the tobacco tree, which is a native of the Americas, yet the smoking of the coffee bean is extremely harmful. It produces a peculiar kind of sore throat, which may finally prove dangerous if the practice of coffee smoking is persisted in.

Tobacco is without doubt the most wholesome of vegetable substances used for smoking, but it is by no means the only one so employed. One of the chief of these substitutes is Indian hemp, or "bang," the use of which has increased of late years in the East even more rapidly than that of opium. The leaf is prepared by drying and powdering, and is then mixed with opium for smoking, and smoked in a common tobacco pipe. Or sometimes it is made into balls with tragacanth gum, and smoked like opium in a very small pipe.

INDIAN HEMP.

It is literally a tobacco of death, for it has been used from time immemorial to excite the passions of fanatical murderers. The Indian sepoys were made mad with bang before taking part in the awful scenes of the Indian Mutiny.

Another name for bang is "hashish," whence comes the word "hashishin." A third name for Indian hemp is ganjah, which is the term that Indian coolies use.

A peculiar habit has recently been cultivated in Jamaica that the Government will forbid the sale of ganjah to the East Indian coolies who work on the banana and sugar plantations in that island. Habitual users of the drug become maniacs with homicidal tendencies, and are given to running "amok" and killing all in their path.

The physical effects of the smoking of Indian hemp are varied and terrible. Sometimes the smoker giggles inanely, at other times he goes balancing along the top of a wall, and at other times, rubbing his hands and talking to himself. His appetite becomes furious and he will eat even clay and grass. Cataplexy is a frequent result of indulgence in this horrible drug; in other cases drowsy stupors, and the inevitable end is death.

Very different, but equally terrible, are the effects of opium on the smoker of this poison. A small ball weighing from twenty to one hundred grains is a full smoke. It is put on the pipe with a little pair of wire tweezers, and the smoker ignites it, and then blows the smoke through the nostrils are sufficient to send the smoker off into a state of

DREAMY UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

The dreams of opium are said to be heavenly, but the dreamer wakes with a harshness in the throat, and, unlike the smoker of "bang," he has no appetite at all. He becomes feverish, his face shrinks, his hands become like birds' claws, his skin turns yellow and wrinkled; his teeth become black, and soon decay and fall out. Melancholy, constant nausea, headache, and a perpetual shivering are the last state of affairs. A waxy appearance of the skin of the face, and dark marks at the sides of the mouth. Sooner or later his miseries are ended by death.

Of less familiar substitutes for tobacco there are very many. Some such as the dried leaves of the tobacco, the potato, the egg plant, and the colt's-foot, are not particularly harmful unless smoked in excess. Colt's-foot leaf indeed, is credited with the power of curing colds.

There is a weed called "bush" parts of the Alps and known as mountain tobacco, which the Swiss mountaineers dry and smoke under the impression that it will steady the nerves at great heights. The plant is, however, a virulent poison, and its smoke has a serious effect upon the heart.

North American Indian medicine men smoke the dried and powdered leaf of a certain species of hoily. The fumes send the smoker into a kind of stupor, in which he faintly sees visions, and the habit eventually becomes

IMPOSSIBLE TO SHAKE OFF.

Red Indians smoke also lobelia leaf which has strong narcotic properties.

Another species of lobelia is smoked by some of the Siberian wild tribes under the name of "bush." The leaf is dried and afterwards soaked in water. It must be smoked in a pipe, and is therefore used in a water pipe.

Kullers, those tobacco smokers so easily procurable as it is today in South Africa, are used to gather the leaves of the native opium plant, and require them for smoking. The use of this peculiar form of smoking produces a kind of aphasia, in that the smoker has no control over his language, because utterly incoherent, and cannot say what he means.

There is a story that if you were called in a case where a man had fallen from a roof, and you were asked to advise, you should say, "I should advise him to get into the water, and have funeral expenses."

"Why, however did that little boy come to get into the water?" "He didn't come to get into the water—he came to die."

Whiskey will take a man down faster than a tobacco pipe.

A WONDERFUL QUERN

HOW THE NORWEGIANS EXPLAIN WHY THE SEA IS SALT.

Magis Mill That Grind Out Riches For the Poor Brother While It Enriched the Rich One—The Salt or Who Made It Grind Salt.

The Dairyman's Convention held in Belleville last week was a most successful one in every respect, there being a large attendance, and good addresses by prominent dairymen and others. Prof. C. G. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in an address at the last evening session, made the following statements which should interest all the farmers of the district. He said that one-quarter of the cheese made in Ontario came from the district surrounding the Bay of Quinte. Hastings County led in quantity and quality of cheese made. Oxford was second and Leeds third. But though the people of this district were doing well with their cheese, they were not paying proper attention to pork and bacon. For every dollar they got for cheese they got 40 cents for pork and bacon, whereas, in other districts, the farmers got, for every dollar in cheese, \$1.05 for pork and bacon. Think what it would mean to this district if their figures stood as high as in the places he mentioned. They furnished one-quarter of the cheese manufactured in the Province, and only 7 per cent. of the pork and bacon. In conclusion he urged the farmers of this district to look into the matter.

About 8,000 veterans have located their land grants.

The Dominion Government are reported to be opposed to sending a regiment of Canadians to India.

The new Toronto directory contains 101,616 individuals names and estimates the city's population at 279,526.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M. P. for Westmorland, is to be sworn in to-day as a member of the Federal Cabinet.

Already there are indications that the rush of settlers from Great Britain to Canada will be very great in the coming spring.

Opinion at Ottawa inclines to the view that the Government has decided on another session, and that the eight by-elections for the House of Commons will be ordered at once. Another report says that the Federal elections will take place in May, and Parliament will not meet until June.

MILLS VS. THE WITNESS.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR LITEL SUIT ENDS IN VICTORY FOR THE WITNESS.

J. Bidwell Mills, of Hamilton, sued the Montreal Witness for \$10,000 damages on account of articles in the Witness dealing with two concerns engineered by Mr. Mills called the Business Men's Union and the Merchants' Protective and Collecting Agency. Mr. Mills or his agents collected moneys in the name of one or other of these concerns in ways which the Witness stigmatized as blackmailing and the obtaining of money on false pretences. Hence the suit.

The finding of the jury is that the Witness is not guilty of libel; that the articles were substantially true, were not libellous, and were in the public interest; and that the action is dismissed with costs against him. The suit will cost the Witness a considerable sum of money. The costs granted against Mills will defray court expenses, but not the main part of what the Witness will pay his lawyers. In other words, the newspaper did a valuable public service, was put to much annoyance and trouble, and lost money. Therefore, let the public realize that a newspaper which evidently is trying fairly and decently to do public service in such respects should receive a goodly share of public respect and confidence.

Now, one reason why the Witness, like the Journal, does not lose libel suits is that its intentions are honest and fair; it will neither do nor persist in any conscious or wilful injustice; nor, if accidentally wrong, hesitate to make amends; and if a libel suit gets as far as the courts it is likely to be because the Witness is right.—Ottawa Journal.

The "Shareholder" says:—The result of the suit of Mills against the Witness is a triumph for honest journalism. Actions for libel where there is no malice are simply efforts to gag the press. There are newspapers which are honest and fair, and the fear of proceedings for libel or else of offending an advertiser. Papers of the stamp of the Witness will not stoop to such considerations, and the courts will receive the heartiest support from the public. There is no Metropolitan newspaper more respected and appreciated than the Montreal Witness.

WORLD WIDE ARTICLES.

A WEEKLY REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM LEADING JOURNALS AND REVIEWS REFLECTING THE CURRENT THOUGHT OF BOTH HEMISPHERES.

World Wide is a marvel of interest and cheapness as a high class eclectic; it will compare favorably with anything at several times its price. For the small sum of one dollar a year it brings every week the best articles that appear during the week in the leading British, American, and Foreign publications. Of course it appeals to the thinking element in each community, those who want to know what the world thinkers are thinking; but these will find it as full of rare entertainment as of wisdom. It is absolutely world-wide in its interests and has no axe to grind. It will be sent free of charge to any address for a short time. The annual subscription price is \$1.00, and the publishers JOHN DOUGALL & SON, of Montreal.

"MESSENGER" STORIES.

Stories, illustrations and anecdotes are perhaps the main features of attraction in The Northern Messenger. But the stories are so carefully chosen that they exercise a sweet influence in the lives of the young. Then there are special departments devoted to Temperance, the Sunday School, the Little People and the Home. The paper is so popular that a vast number of Sunday Schools in Canada and the United States are using it to great advantage, insuring a more regular attendance besides extending their influence for good in the homes of their scholars. The Northern Messenger is probably read every week by well on to a quarter of a million people, and for that reason the price is extremely low. Samples free on application. 12-10 pages weekly 30c. a year. Clubs at 20c. a year. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

We are glad to refer to the foregoing publications because we are enabled by special arrangements to offer special clubbing rates to our subscribers. Call at News-Argus Office or write.

MARRIAGE LAWS ABROAD.

How Breach of Promise Cases Are Averted in Hungary.

"There are many curious and interesting facts regarding the marriage and divorce laws of foreign countries," said H. J. Brown, who recently returned from a trip abroad, where he made a study of the question.

"Breaches of promise are averted in Hungary by an express declaration of the civil marriage act that the relations created by a betrothal do not give the right to command the conclusion of a marriage, but if either party withdraws from an engagement without just reasons he or she is bound to grant compensation to the extent of the outlay incurred. Divorce in the English sense does not exist, but the courts can decree the personal separation of a married couple without dissolving the bonds of matrimony.

"A curious law prevailing in France provides that before being married children of a family, although over age, shall seek in respectful and formal terms the advice of their father and mother. It makes no difference, however, whether the consent of parents is given, for the couple can be married a month after under any circumstances. This is also the case in the Netherlands. A divorce further entitles the innocent party to recover all the presents he or she may have made.

"According to the constitution of the Netherlands, the civil marriage must always precede the religious ceremony. The latter, indeed, is left entirely to the conscience of the parties concerned. There is also a law providing that no man or woman under thirty can marry without the consent of parents. If the consent be refused, the couple have to appear before a judge, who advises them as he thinks best.

"Many countries have now abolished all marriage fees. This is the case in Norway, while in the Netherlands certain days in the week are set apart when persons may be married without payment."

BENTON AND BARNUM.

How the Showman Got a Free Ad. From the Statesman.

James G. Blaine said that after Fremont became famous as a pathfinder Benton, who had opposed his marriage with his daughter Jessie, became reconciled with his son-in-law and took great pride in his achievements as a western explorer.

The square on the southern side of Pennsylvania avenue, now occupied by Center market, was then used as a show ground for circuses and other peripatetic exhibitions. About this time P. T. Barnum was beginning his career as a showman, and as Colonel Benton was walking down Pennsylvania avenue opposite this show ground he was attracted by the words "John C. Fremont" uttered in a loud voice by a showman standing at the door of a small tent, in front of which was a garish caricature of a nondescript animal supposed to represent the "woolly horse" discovered by Fremont in the recesses of the Rocky mountains.

Benton stalked across the avenue and listened with great disgust to the statement by Barnum, who was his own doorkeeper and solicitor, that inside the tent could be found the greatest natural curiosity in the world, "the woolly horse captured by General Fremont and now on exhibition."

Benton denounced Barnum as an impostor and denied that his son-in-law had discovered any such animal. Barnum, who did not know Benton, told him flippantly to pay his quarter and go into the show or make less noise, whereupon the indignant statesman called upon the police to arrest Barnum, and a large crowd assembled to witness the extraordinary scene. The police refused to interfere, and Barnum received a free advertisement, much to his gratification and profit.

A Problem For the Holland Traveler.

In passing through the narrow, crooked little streets of Leuwarden I chanced upon a sign that held my attention and compelled thought. It read, "L. v. d. Zwaan, Morgen Welker." This is a faultless Dutch for Morning Waker, and it signifies that L. v. d. Zwaan will, for a paltry sum, leave his bed in the frosty hours of early morning and, putting sweet sleep behind him, arouse his slumberous clients. Truly, a worthy calling! Yet, tell me, you who are versed in occult things, who or what in this somnolent land wakes the moriger welker?—Edward Penfield in Scribner's.

His Advice.

"You're neglecting your business," the old man declared. "I admit it," the young man replied frankly. "The fact is, I'm engaged, and naturally the girl gets my time and thought."

"For heaven's sake, marry her," advised the old man. "Then you'll have no trouble keeping away from her."

Statistics.

"What do statistics show?" inquired the man who was warming up to his subject.

"As a rule," answered the man who is always doubtful, "they don't show much except patience and industry on the part of the man who collected them."

Even Worse.

"I cannot sing the old songs," wailed the young woman at the piano. But this was small relief, for the new ones she sang were even worse.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Jackets.

The season end clearance policy of this store is well known to the people of this city. With some it is only known through the knowledge gained from our advertisements. With others it is known by actual money saved.

Our Jackets and Capes go this time. After our busy selling season a few remain of which our policy demands an immediate clearance. To do this we marked all Black and Colored Jackets and Capes at **One-Quarter Off Regular Price.**

Every Jacket is of this season's most approved style and material. All are marked in plain figures, from which you can figure the reductions for yourself. Although the size and price range is complete the quantity is limited enough to warrant your coming at once.

Ladies' Heavy Black Cloth Jacket, collarless, trimmed with rows of silk stitching and fine silk Mohair braid, pompadour sleeve, crescent pockets, fine twilled, Silvasheen lining, regular \$8.75 for **\$6.50.**

Misses' Stylish, Fawn Beaver Jacket, stationary collar with wide shoulder cape, trimmed with self applique over Brown Velvet, newest sleeves with fancy pointed cuffs, regular \$12.50 for **\$9.38.**

Ladies' Fine, Grey Zibeline Cloth Cape, reversible, with self plaid lining and two small shoulder capes trimmed with grey cloth strapping, stitching and fancy black and white braid, reg. \$6.75 for **\$5.06.**

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.

Stock Foods

are in season. They assist in making Winter Feeding profitable. We carry all the varieties, including

Myer's Royal Spice,

2 lbs. 25c.; 5 lbs. 60c.; 25, \$2.75

International Stock Food,

3 lbs. 50c.; 25 lbs. \$3.75.

Buckwheat Flour,

from the best Mill in Ontario,

25 lbs. 60c.

Ogilvie's Glenora Flour, \$2.40 cwt.

" Hungarian, \$2.60 "

Five Roses \$2.60 "

Flour quotations for this week only.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED

MERCHANTS,

BELLEVILLE - ONT.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.

of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE,

Agent.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

Office on Mill St., Stirling.

HO! FOR

CHRISTMAS!

—AT—

SCANTLEBURY'S

Big Departmental

Fairyland

At BELLEVILLE

Everything you can think

of for Christmas Gift

making at moder-

ate Prices.

Books, Leather Goods,

Purses, Wrist Bags, Albums,

China, Brush Sets, Toilette

Sets, Fountain Pens, Brass

Goods, Silver Goods, Calen-

dars, Cards, Travelling Com-

panions, Pictures and Picture

Framing Clocks, Vases,

Egyptian Ware, Redwood

China, Dickens Ware, Gold

Plate Art Fans Cases, and a

thousand other lines; and

in the midst of it all a huge

Wall Paper sale.

You can save your expen-

ses to Belleville by shopping

at Scantlebury's Fairyland.

Sunday School Library

and Prize Books a specialty.

Thousand upon Thousand of

volumes to choose from.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,

BELLEVILLE.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Gray's Syrup

of

Red Spruce Gum

For Coughs and Colds.

THE FINEST FANCY CHINA, HAND DECORATED WARE, HANGING LAMPS, DECORATED VASE LAMPS.

Everything in CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and LAMP
SUNDRIES.

SPECIAL.

We will sell for cash, and deliver to any place in town if
required, the best grade of American Family Safety

COAL OIL, 23c. per gallon.

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

All Accounts for 1903
still unpaid must be set-
tled at once.

H. & J. WARREN,
MILL STREET.

NOTICE.

Having leased the late John A.
Joyce's Blacksmith stand for a term
of years, I am now prepared to do all
kinds of Blacksmith work. Solicit-
ing a call from all of my old customers
and as many new ones as can see fit
to do so.

N. LANKTREE.

P.S.—A full line of Cutters, Cream
Separators, and all kinds of MASSEY-
HARRIS Farm Implements on hand.

LANKTREE & FRENCH, Agents,
Joyce's Old Stand, Stirling.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of JOHN
THOMAS BATEMAN, late of the Township of
Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer,
deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the
Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 129,
Sec. 58 and amending Acts, to all creditors or
other persons having claims against the es-
tate of John Thomas Bateman, late of the
Township of Rawdon, in the County of
Hastings, who died on or about the 25th day
of November, A.D. 1903, to send by mail, post-
paid, or otherwise deliver to Annie Bateman,
of the Township of Rawdon, Springbrook,
P.O. Administrator of the late John Thomas
Bateman, on or before the 23rd day of Janu-
ary, A.D. 1904, a statement in writing of
their claims and addresses and full particulars
of their claims or demands, and the nature of
the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the
date mentioned above the said Administra-
trix will proceed to distribute the assets of the
said deceased amongst the persons entitled
thereto, having regard only to the claims
noted of which shall have been given as
required.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said
deceased are also hereby notified to hand in
the amount of their indebtedness on or before
the said 23rd day of January, 1904, to the said
Administrator.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Administrator.

Dated the 20th day of December, A.D. 1903.

The Loan & Savings Co.

LIMITED.

CAPITAL, \$250,000
WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow
any amount
of Money

with which to buy
a home, a farm or
pay off a mortgage

or on your personal note with absolutely
no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to
pay it back in small monthly
payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with
mortgages when THE LOAN & SAV-
INGS COMPANY will furnish you with
the money to buy your home or pay off
your mortgage in any locality and charge
you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time
but consult at once

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.
Head Office, 20 St. Alex's St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

67 Sturtevant investigation courted.

E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 90c

ANIMALS NEVER IDLE.

They Manage to Keep Very Busy
Without Doing Very Much.

How is it that birds and beasts manage
to pass through life without suc-
cumbing to ennui, or, at least, without
being bored nearly to death? Animals,
as a rule, do not loaf. It is not thus
that they solve the problem. Leading is
an art which but few living creatures
understand. Lizards, crocodiles and
chameleons are the greatest authorities
on the subject. Animals have acquired
the knack of making much ado about
nothing; they have learned to be very
busy without doing anything. This ac-
complishment obviously differs from
that of loafing. It is one which ani-
mals have brought to perfection and
of which many human beings, chiefly
women, are very able exponents. They
are overheard a wasp busily exploring
the holes in the trunk of a tree. Why
he does this he probably does not know;
he has no time to stop and think. He
is quite content to explore away as
though his life depended upon it. Five
times within the last six minutes he
has minutely inspected every portion
of the same hole. All his labor is use-
less, in a sense; without it, however,
the wasp would in all probability die
of ennui. The wasp is not an isolated
case. Most animals are experts at fric-
turing away time; they spend much
of their lives in actively doing nothing.
Watch a canary in a cage. He hops
backward and forward between two
perches as though he was paid by the
distance for doing so. Look at a butter-
fly. It leads an aimless existence. Nev-
ertheless it is always busy. A bee
probably visits twenty times as many
flowers in the day as a butterfly; for
all that the butterfly is always on the
move.

When speaking of the swift, I notice
how long it took to find the materials
for its nest, how it went off to seek
that which was at its feet. This, al-
though the result of stupidity, is
doubtless a blessing to the bird. Nest
building affords great pleasure to the
bird—the more protracted the amuse-
ment the better for the architect. The
squirrel labors from early morn till
late eve laying up a store of nuts.
When one storehouse is full, the indus-
trious animal opens another and then
proceeds to forget the existence of the
first. Lastly, animals spend no incon-
siderable portion of the day in play.
Nearly all the higher animals indulge
in play; some go so far as to play reg-
ular games.—Times of India.

WISDOM OF NOVELISTS.

It is mostly the women who are the
gamesters, the men only the cards.—
Thomas Hardy.

Cynicism is merely the art of seeing
things as they are instead of as they
ought to be.—Robert Hichens.

There is no man so much at the
mercy of his own vanity as he who en-
joys a limited notoriety.—Seton Merri-
man.

A wise man reduces his affairs to a
minimum and his interests in the af-
fairs of his neighbors to less.—Seton
Merriam.

It is his sweetheart a man should be
particular about. Once he settles down,
it does not much matter whom he
marries.—J. M. Barrie.

Good finance is knowing how to uti-
lize the fullness of other people's pockets
without revealing the emptiness of one's
own.—Richard Bagot.

A person who can't argue is like a
person who can't chew. He swallows
the facts of life unprepared for diges-
tion.

The Vote Was a Failure.

The worthy Sunday school superin-
tendent was illustrating the text,
"Whatsoever a man soweth that shall
he also reap."

Superintendent—If I want to raise a
crop of turnips what sort of seed must
I sow?

Children—Turnip seed.

Superintendent—If I want to raise a
crop of tomatoes what kind of seed
must I sow?

Children—Tomato seed.

Superintendent—Very good. Now, if
you want to raise a crop of good man-
hood what kind of seed must you sow?

And an observer who kept tally re-
ported that the school on test vote was
a tie between turnip seed and tomato
seed.

A Vicious Fish.

In South America there is a small
fish that not only attacks its fellows of
the sea and river, but is greatly dread-
ed by the natives, who during certain
seasons have to ford the streams in
which the caribbis are found. Bathing
is often attacked by them, the sharp,
chisel shaped teeth taking a bit from
the flesh wherever they attack. They
are perfect scavengers, eating the ani-
mals that float down the river—dead or
alive.

Jealous Man.

Mrs. Pretty—Isn't it strange? Mrs.
Beauti has not put on mourning for
her husband.

Mr. Pretty—I understand that her
late husband particularly requested
that she should not.

Mrs. Pretty—The brute! I suppose
he knew how lovely she would look in
it.

A Difficult Mix.

"Horace says, 'Mingle a little folly
with your wisdom.'"

"Yes, that's easy enough. But it's an-
other matter when it comes to min-
gling a little wisdom with your folly."

Not Always So.

Tess—So you've broken with him?
Jess—Yes. He was entirely too hard
to please.

Tess—Gracious! How he must have
changed since he proposed to you!—
Philadelphia Press.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The 22nd anniversary of the Metho-
dist Church was held on the 10th, 11th,
and 12th, (this anniversary is always a
three day festival,) and was one of the
most successful ever held. On Sunday
the Rev. Caleb Parker, of Newmarket,
preached in the morning, addressed the
Sunday School in the afternoon, and
preached again in the evening.

Monday evening brought the crowd—
grey haired fellow with his spouse, the
staid young man with his sister, the
faultlessly dressed beau with some
other fellow's sister, the old bachelor
and ol—but there are no old maids any-
where near Spring Brook. The For-
ester's hall, with its three long tables,
was filled and refilled several times,
and the feasting lasted till about eight
o'clock, by which time the church was
packed, and the entertainment began.

After the opening ceremonies and a
number of fine selections by the choir,
the Rev. Mr. Parker delivered a very
interesting lecture on the Reil rebellion
in 1885. The lecture was the more in-
teresting from the fact that the lecturer
was one of the scene throughout the
period, and had a personal knowledge
of all the facts. He was closely fol-
lowed by the audience for an hour, but
the subject was not yet exhausted.

The usual social followed on Tuesday
evening. The net proceeds of tea and
social were \$128.

The Women's Institute will meet at
Mrs. Wm. Reid's on Jan. 27th. Sub-
ject "The care of infants." All ladies
are cordially invited to attend. Ladies
wishing to become members may do so
by paying the small fee of 25c, thereby
receiving the literature sent out by the
Government, which is very interesting.

W. C. Welch is home for a few holi-
days.

Jno. Clarke, of Killarney, Man., is
visiting friends and old acquaintances
here.

Robt. Liberty, Spry's Settlement,
was buried on Tuesday, after only 3
days' illness, aged 51.

The Eckhardt Family will be in
Spring Brook on Wednesday, Jan. 20th.
They have a high reputation as bell-
ringers as well as other musical abili-
ties. Proceeds in aid of the Sunday
School.

Halloway

(From our Correspondent.)

The funeral of the late Geo. Rose
took place on Jan. 3rd. Deceased suf-
fered for some time from Bright's dis-
ease and jaundice. The services were
conducted under the auspices of the
L. O. L.

Revival services commenced here on
Thursday evening last.

The S. S. has been reorganized with
no changes, and the school is in a pros-
perous condition.

Mr. Bert Turner returned to his home
in Marlette, Mich., on Friday last.

Mrs. Emma Brown visited friends
here while on her way from Boston,
Mass., to her home in Toronto.

Mr. Benjamin Dafee and wife were
pleasantly surprised on Tuesday night,
the 5th inst., by a number of their neigh-
bors spending the evening, and to Mrs.
Dafee was given a beautiful dinner set.

Mr. Dafee has a purse. They left
next day for their new home in Belle-
ville.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Correspondent.

Miss Maggie Fife has returned to her
home near Keene, after spending her
Christmas holidays with her sister,
Mrs. J. Welborn.

Mr. R. J. Clarke is visiting his
brother in Kingston.

Mr. E. A. Ward is visiting friends in
Stirling and Marmora.

Rev. Mr. Thompson is carrying on
special services at Halloway.

Mr. Ebert Doner and wife, of
Edville, Ont., spent Sunday in our
vicinity.

Mr. Fred Simmons, traveller for the
Walter Baker Co., spent Sunday with
his parents. He is en route for Chicago
and Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrews and two
children, from near Peterboro, are
spending a short time in our village re-
newing old acquaintances.

Archibald Edward Stuart, who is
confined in the Toronto jail on a charge
of vagrancy, has admitted that he is
William Brown, the coachman who
married the Countess of Russell under
the name of Prince Atholwald Stuart
de Modena.

Typhoid fever has reached almost
epidemic proportions in the suburbs of
Montreal. Five hundred and fifty cases
were reported in the returns published on
Thursday last, and there are 110
others in the city hospitals. The city
proper, however, is about normal, but
it is thought advisable to take precau-
tions to prevent a spread of the disease.

J. BOLDRICK & SON

wish to say "War is Being Waged on Prices of Furs in this Store."

We have sold more Furs than we have ever done before, still we have a lot
of Fine Mantles in Bokharan, Astracan and Persian Lamb. Prices will not
stop a purchase if cheapness is to be the inducement. We have 24 Ladies
Fur Coats yet to sell. They are lovely coats and will be sold at slaughter
prices, for cash or short credit. Please remember they are not the culls of a
stock, they have been coming into the store up to one week ago. Now Ladies
is your time for a bargain. We have Men's Coats also, at greatly reduced
prices, one fine Coat amongst them. Lots of winter to come yet. Furs will
be seasonable for over two months yet.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

Clubbing List

The News-Argus will club with the
following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....	\$1.75
The Weekly Mail & Empire.....	1.75
The Toronto Star (Daily).....	1.80
The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pic- tures, and Map of Canada.....	1.80
The Toronto News (Daily).....	1.80
The Toronto Star (Daily).....	1.80
The Toronto Globe (Daily).....	4.50
The Farmers' Advocate, balance of this year free to new sub- scribers, (weekly after Jan. 1).....	\$2.20

We specially commend the Advo-
cate as the best agricultural paper
published in Canada.

Specially low clubbing rates with
the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

The Provincial Board of Health has
a report of 50 cases of typhoid fever at
Pembroke.

There are general complaints in On-
tario of the irregularity of the railway
train service, especially in the portion
west and northwest of Toronto.

As a result of the Iroquois Theatre
holocaust, public bequests in the will
of the late Henry Adams of Whitby,
father of Mrs. E. W. Davy, and grand-
father of Miss Helen Davy, victims of
the Chicago disaster, are operative as
follows: \$2,000 to the Sick Children's
Hospital, Toronto, preference, through
it, to be given to any sick children who
are sent there from Whitby; \$2,000
towards the debt of the Methodist Tab-
ernacle, Whitby; and \$4,000 to the Gen-
eral Missionary Society of the Metho-
dist Church of Canada.

A BAD CASE.

The following letter, addressed to the
Secretary of the National Sanitarium
Association, Toronto, from the Rectory,
Norwood, Ont., and signed by Rev. J.
McKee McLennan, a well-known Angli-
can minister of the province, needs no
comment of ours. It reads: "I desire
to secure the admission into the Free
Hospital for Consumptives at Graven-
hurst of a young woman, a member of
my parish. The case is a very sad one,
and if help can be given, a prom-
ising life can be saved. Three years
ago the mother died of consumption.
Since that time it has been my painful
duty to bury two of the sons with the
same disease. Now Annie, aged about
seventeen, and a boy of fourteen, are all
that remain of the family. The poor
girl has been in Muskoka, boarding at a
private house, waiting to be admitted.
She returned home last week, and within
twenty-four hours of her return her
father dropped dead in his buggy while
driving into Norwood. The case is
surely one that must appeal to the sym-
pathies of everyone, and yet, I fear, only
one of the many that are constantly
coming under your notice."

[Note.—Readers—and may their num-
ber be many—who desire to assist in this
worthy work may send their gifts to Sir
Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Vice-President,
National Sanitarium Association, Tor-
onto, or Mr. W. J. Gage, Chairman of
the Executive Committee, Toronto.]

REXALL HOUSE-HOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute
or mixed goods in one bath—they are the
latest and most improved Dye in the world.
Try a package. All colors at
O. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Oculist-Specialist
from Germany, will be in Stirling, at the
Stirling House parlors, three times
weekly. Watch for notices. All consulta-
tions free. Those having weak or imper-
fect eyes should not fail to consult the
professor. Next visit will be Saturday,
Feb. 6th until Monday, Feb. 8th.

Great Winter-Clearing = JANUARY SALE = at GEO. REYNOLDS.

10 per cent. off all Cash Purchases for the
next Two Weeks.

Special Values in

Men's Felt Boots, all kinds.	Men's Larrigans and Mocassins.
Men's Fancy Slippers, in Leather and Felt.	Men's Spats.
Women's Felt Boots, in all styles.	Women's Fleece-lined Boots
Women's Fancy Felt Slippers and Jullets.	
Women's Overgaiters and Leggings.	
Women's Overshoes, in buckle and button.	
Girls' and Children's Mocassins.	
Girls' and Children's Overgaiters and Leggings.	
Children's Fancy Slippers, Fancy Mocassins and Felt Boots.	

We mean to clear out our Winter Stock, and the prices will do it.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

N. B.—We would like all Accounts settled at once.

HARDWARE!

This is the time for closing
up Accounts. The terms given
to Hardware Merchants by
wholesale and manufacturing
firms are little better than 30
days. The time has come when
retail merchants must close all
accounts at the end of each
year.

I respectfully ask all who
are indebted to me, either by
note or account, to call and
settle, as it is impossible to do
business without cash.

L. MEKLEJOHN.

Farm for Sale.

A fifty acre farm, known as the McCon-
nell Homestead, situated in the immediate
vicinity of Springbrook. Upon the pre-
mises are a good frame house, frame barn,
and frame driving shed, and other outbuildings.
The place is well watered, and within
one-half mile of church and three-quarters
of a mile of school.
Sale on easy terms, and possession given
at once, if required.

For particulars apply on the premises to
MANLEY McCONNELL,
Springbrook P. O.

Lumber and Shingles

for sale at Anson.
R. G. KINGSTON.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on
shortest notice. Terms of sale as the law
directs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left
at the News-Argus office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.
WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED
Write today for a free copy of our interesting book
"Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled."
We have extensive experience in the intricate patent
laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or
photo for free advice. HARRISON & WATSON,
Baptist, New York Life Building, Montreal, and
Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probably patentable. Communications
strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents secured in all countries. Adams & Co. receive
special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated work. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
year in advance. Single copies, 10c. Sent by
Munn & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 55 F. St., Washington, D. C.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the
office of publication, North street, Stirling,
first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.
If paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will
be charged.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate
subjects, the real name of the writer to be
furnished the editor in every case. This rule
can have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:
Charge PER LINE per week
When inserted for—
1 year, 6 mos, 3 mos
Whole col. down to half col. 75c
Half col. down to quarter col. 50c
Quarter col. down to 2 inches. 25c

If inserted less than three months 1 cent
extra on above rates. If less than one
month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary
advertisements. Large and elaborate adver-
tisements will not be included. Auction
and other notices, 50c per line. Notices of
Private Advertisements, 50c per line. Notices
of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; 3 inches, \$15
\$10 for three months; \$15 for two months; \$20
for one month. One inch, \$5 per year; 3
inches, \$10 for three months; \$15 for two
months; \$20 for one month. Notices of
firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Advertisements may be charged at the op-
tion of advertisers without charge, per line, first
insertion, 25c, per line each subsequent inser-
tion.

Advertisements without specific instruc-
tions inserted till forbid, and charged accord-
ingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free
on PRINTING of every description ex-
ecuted in neat and fashionable style, and on
short notice.

SALE OF Ladies' Cloth Jackets

2 only, sizes 34, 36, marked price \$6.50, sale price \$4.75.
2 only, sizes 34, 38, marked price \$9.00, sale price \$7.20.
1 only, size 34, marked price \$9.50, sale price \$7.75.
2 only, sizes 34, 36, marked price \$11.00, sale price \$9.25.
1 only, size 34, marked price \$12.00, sale price \$9.25.

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

we will offer the balance of our LADIES' FURS—Jackets, Ruffs, Capes, Muffs, Caparines, etc., at a Discount of

20 per cent. off the marked price,

for Cash. All our goods are marked in plain figures. This is an opportunity of buying good, reliable Furs, and means economy to buy now at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, FURNISHER & FURRIER.

Stock-Taking Sale.

Now is the time to get your Winter Coat cheap. A lot of odd sizes in Ladies' Coats, all new styles, extra quality beaver, for exactly half-price. Some odd lines left from last season's stock, were \$7.00 for \$3.00; \$5.00 for \$2.00.

Ladies' Cloth Skirts, extra heavy, finished with eight rows stitching, were \$2.50 for \$1.25. A discount of 25 per cent. off all Ladies' Skirts.

Black Sateen Blouses still going at half-price.

Men's Fur Coats, \$30.00 for \$20.00; \$25.00 for \$18.00.

A few Men's Heavy Ulsters left, \$6.00 for \$3.50.

Children's Persian Lamb Caps, only two left, \$2.50 for \$1.75.

A lot of Prints and Gingham to clear for 10c., were 12c. and 15c. yd.

Some ends and remnants of Print at 8c. were 11 and 12c.

Fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Produce wanted.

C. F. STICKLE.

SHAW'S

For all kinds of FRESH FRUIT.

**Oranges, Lemons,
California Grapes,
Stuffed Dates, Etc.**

Also, a fine line of FRESH CONFECTIONERY just arrived.

This way for CHEAP RAISINS, 5 lbs. for 25c.
FRESH BREAD and BUNS daily.

Just received, a fine line of CHINA and CUT GLASS for Xmas.

FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

JOHN SHAW.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sore Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened up in Stirling.
Having been in Peterboro' for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.
Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers' Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO CALL on retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory; straight salary \$20 paid weekly and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Superintendent Travelers, 606 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

North Hastings Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the North Hastings Agricultural Society was held in McKee's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The President, Mr. J. H. Reid in the chair.

There was a large attendance of members present, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

On motion Mr. W. S. Martin was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The Auditors submitted their report. It showed total receipts of \$886.84, and expenditure \$929.16, leaving a balance in hand of \$37.68.

An account of Mr. Geo. E. Green for cutting hay, amounting to \$7.00, was presented. On motion the sum of \$6.00 was ordered to be paid Mr. Green.

On motion an account of Mr. Saylor for fixing pump on Fair grounds was ordered to be paid.

On motion the auditors were granted the sum of \$5.00 each.

The election of officers then took place. Mr. J. H. Reid having declined reelection, it was moved by Mr. Haggerty, seconded by Mr. Farney, that Mr. C. W. Thompson be President.

Moved by Mr. Thrasher, seconded by Mr. Heath, that W. T. Sine be President.

A vote by ballot was then taken, the vote standing—Thompson 13; Sine 11. Mr. Thompson was therefore declared elected, and at the request of the retiring President took the chair.

The following officers and directors elected were as follows:—
1st Vice-President—W. T. Sine.
2nd "—Robert Lanigan.

Directors—T. H. McKee, P. Farney, Urbane Heath, Edmund Caverley, E. W. Brooks, Robert Reid, Alex. Farney, J. H. Reid, B. R. Wright.

Auditors—Jas. Haggerty and W. M. Chandler.

On motion the matter of repairs to buildings and track was left to the decision of the directors.

Moved by Mr. R. Lanigan seconded by Mr. P. Farney, that the salary of the Secretary be \$30.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. Wm. McCann, that the salary of the Secretary be \$40.

The amendment was carried.

On motion the treasurer's salary was fixed at \$20, the same as last year.

The revising of the prize lists, and getting expert judges was left to the Directors.

The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Directors was then held, when Mr. W. S. Martin was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Thos. H. McKee Treasurer.

On motion the President, 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a committee to look after the fair grounds.

Board adjourned.

Stirling Horticultural Society

Minutes of an adjourned annual meeting of the Stirling Horticultural Society, held at McKee's Hall on Monday evening, the 18th day of January, at 7.30 p.m. Members present, Mrs. A. E. Boldrick, President; Mrs. E. F. Parker, G. Hutton, R. B. Jones, T. H. McKee, and Mrs. G. Lagrow.

The annual report was presented, audited, and adopted, showing the society in a prosperous condition.

The following are the officers elected for 1904:

President—Mrs. A. E. Boldrick.
1st Vice—G. E. Kennedy.
2nd Vice—Mrs. M. Bird.
Secretary—G. G. Thrasher.
Treasurer—Mrs. E. F. Parker.

Directors—Mrs. G. Lagrow, Mrs. (Dr.) Biesonette, Mrs. W. R. Mather, Mrs. (Dr.) Alger, T. H. McKee, R. B. Jones, G. Hutton, Col. Halliwell, and C. W. Thompson.

A communication was read from Mr. G. C. Creelman, relative to our annual address, and date required for speaker.

On motion the Secretary was advised to fix date.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec'y.

Chatterton Chips

From Our Own Correspondent.

The oldest inhabitant of this neighborhood, Mrs. Robert Bird, passed away last Sunday morning. She was living with her son, F. A. Bird, at the Oak Hill Lake, and was over 95 years of age.

The next oldest person in this region is Mrs. J. C. Morden, mother of our postmaster, who is nearly 88 years old.

Mrs. J. N. Palmer and Mrs. D. Vandewater are laid up with rheumatism, but seem to be getting better.

We now have a joint stock company running the Eclipse cheese factory. This is an old-fashioned winter, sure.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet on March 10th.



The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Capital Authorized - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - 325,000.

This Bank has unexcelled facilities for handling your Banking Business.

Advances made to Farmers, at reasonable rates. Sale notes discounted or taken for collection. Forms supplied free of charge.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed from date of deposit. One dollar will open an account.

Absolute Security. Modern Methods. Courteous Treatment.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Letters From Afar.

It is pleasant to hear from former friends and acquaintances who have removed to places far distant, and our readers will no doubt be interested in the following extracts from letters received in renewing their subscriptions to the NEWS-ARGUS. The following is from a subscriber in Manitoba:

"As the years go by I find the columns of the Argus grow more interesting. Especially everything of a personal nature. When I moved away from that district in 1892 I was under the impression that ten or twelve years, with their varied experiences in a strange land, with ever changing associations, would sever most of my interest in the old home. But I find it not so; there is no place or people for whom I feel as strong an attachment as those of my childhood and early manhood.

The deaths of Messrs. Scott, Black, and Parker, came in each case as a decided shock.

I hear that you have been having a pretty severe winter thus far, and I guess we are getting some of it second hand. Snow came here on Nov. 15th, and we have had first class sleighing ever since. At times the thermometer goes down to 20 and 25 below zero, and there have been days since snow came when it has been warm enough to thaw slightly, but as the atmosphere is so dry, and with plenty of sunshine, it has, on the whole, been pleasant.

With kind regards and an earnest wish for a prosperous and happy New Year, I am

Yours truly,
C. I. BARAGAR,
Elm Creek, Man.

The following is from L. B. McKenna, M.A., LL.D., President of Union Business College, Quincy, Ill.:

MY DEAR MR. CURRIE: I enclose you \$1.00 in payment of another year's subscription to your valuable little paper. I regret very much to see that so many of the old time people of the village are passing over the divide, as the Colorado folk call it. I see the last one that I was acquainted with was Frank B. Parker. The Fidler family and the Parkers, who were very closely related, settled in Marmora during the early thirties, when the iron interest was very prominent in that part of the country. It was Edward Fidler who built the Rawdon Mills and named the village Stirling, from the town of that name in his native country, Scotland.

I wish there were more of the hustling spirit that Edward Fidler showed now in your section of country, and I believe that Stirling would take its place among the thriving commercial towns of Canada, because the water power at Stirling and the Oak Hill Lake would make an excellent electric plant for a large volume of business. I believe that there is plenty of material in and around Stirling to make it a lively town. I wish you and a few more of the enterprising people of your village would wake up the natives and see what can be done in the way of increasing the resources of Stirling, and thereby making it a prosperous business town, as well as a lovely village for resident and school privileges.

With kind regards and best wishes for your success, I remain,
Very sincerely yours,
L. B. McKenna.

Madoc Junction Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. John French, of Crookston, spent Sunday at Wm. Clarke's.

Miss Martha Burton, of Belleville, is spending a few days at Mrs. H. Ashley's.

Mr. Geo. Cook, of Indian Head, Assa., is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tweedie, of Smithfield, have been visiting at Mr. W. S. Clarke's.

A few friends spent a very enjoyable evening at Mr. Edward Bennett's, on Friday, at being his sixty-sixth birthday.

Rev. W. H. Clarke, of Mountain Grove, has been visiting his mother and other relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Reid are spending a few days at Mr. W. S. Clarke's.

We are not snowed under yet but pretty near.

Rev. W. J. Weatherill, of Ivanhoe, preached the annual Missionary sermon here on Sunday.

It is announced that in view of the modifications in the Grand Trunk Pacific contract, demanded by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, it has been decided to summon the Federal Parliament for as early a date as possible.

"Sterling Hall."

STOCK TAKING

= Economy Sale =

Where every dollar will do much more than a dollar's duty.

3 dozen Dark Flannelette Wrappers, choice patterns, nicely trimmed and braided, sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, regular value \$1.50, on sale at \$1.00.

12 only, Black Mercerized Sateen, fleece lined Skirts, regular \$1.25, on sale at 90c.

6 only, Comforters, size 53 x 72, to clear at \$1.00.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

4 dozen assorted sizes and styles of Winter Caps, regular 50c. and 75c., on sale at 40c. each.

Free Dinnerware.

We are giving away with ART BAKING POWDER an assortment of Sage Brook

Green and Gold Dinnerware.

12 Fruit Saucers, in green and gold decoration, and 1 lb. Art Baking Powder for 50c.

4 Cups and Saucers and 1 lb. Art Baking Powder, 50c.

6 Bread and Butter Plates and 1 lb. " " 50c.

1 Tea Pot or Sugar Bowl and 1 lb. " " 50c.

1 each, 8 and 10 in. Platters " " 50c.

For other parts of set, see circulars.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

BROKEN LOTS SALE

The Xmas week broke up our stocks, and at the end of the year, stock-taking unearthed some shoes we forgot we had. This is your opportunity. We have marked the Shoes down to "go quick prices."

Also, all lines of Winter Footwear must be cleared and the prices will move them.

MEN'S FELT BOOTS and LARRIGANS.

" SNAG-PROOF RUBBERS, also SOX.

" 4-buckle OVERSHOES. Boys' Rubbers and Larrigans.

WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS and OVERSHOES.

We have mentioned just a few of the many lines we have to offer.

10 to 15 per cent. discount on all cash purchases.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

We would like all Accounts due, settled at once.

FOR SALE

6 Good Cows and 8 Heifers coming 3 years old, all coming in.

W. HARLOW,

Lot 11, Con. 3, Rawdon.

FOR SALE

House and Lot in 9th Concession of Sidney, recently occupied by Thos. Danford. For particulars apply to

R. N. BIRD,

Lot 28, Con. 8, Sidney. Stirling, P.O.

WANTED.

An apprentice to learn the baking business in all its branches. Apply at once to

THE HARRIS BAKING CO.,

Main St., Weston, Ont.

Also, a young lady for front shop. Must have knowledge of book-keeping.

Farm For Sale

OR TO LET.

The South Half of Lot 17 in the 5th Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres more or less. About fifty acres under cultivation, the balance in pasture and woodland. Good frame house and frame barn, and other outbuildings. About one acre of orchard. The farm is well watered. For terms and further particulars apply to

JAMES DUNKLEY,

Harold's Station.

E. SAGER,

PRACTICAL and SCIENTIFIC HORSESHOER

Levelling and balancing the action and gait of horses, and remedying and curing the different diseases of the foot and leg, such as Laminitis or founder, Ulcers, Corns, Contractions, Quarter Cracks, Manicure Joint Lameness, Interfering, cross toying or any faulty action of the horse. Consultation free of charge. Come and give us a trial and be convinced. All work guaranteed or money refunded.

E. SAGER,

Mumby's Old Stand, Spring Brook.

Clubbing List

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75

The Weekly Mail & Empire, with premium picture.....1.75

The Family Herald & Weekly Star, with two premium pictures, and Map of Canada.....1.80

The Weekly Sun.....1.80

The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80

The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80

The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50

The Farmers' Advocate, balance of this year free to new subscribers, (weekly after Jan. 1) \$2.80

We specially commend the Advocate as the best agricultural paper published in Canada.

Special low clubbing rates with the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

STRAYED.

Came on to the premises of the undersigned, Lot 7, in the 4th Concession of Rawdon, about the month of July, a Eve Lamb. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN ROBINSON.

FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on Front Street, just west of Mrs. Caldwell's, formerly occupied by the late Thos. Wesse. For terms and further particulars apply to OAKLEY VANDERVOORT, Stirling, or

Mrs. JOHN P. HARRY, Trenton.

FARM FOR SALE

The East Half of Lot 16, in the 3rd Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres, good large brick house, and good barns and outbuildings. A never failing spring near barn. Good orchard. The farm is a first class one, and known as the Rawdon farm. For terms and further particulars, apply to

N. B. WHITE, Stirling.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER VI.

People called the Orange King a lucky man. He, himself, when he could get to talk, declared that Luck consisted in knowing when to take time by the forelock and how to twist the thin grey wisp. "No now," was his favorite maxim. "It now" was his favorite action, whether it was a question of smothering a rival's line of steamships, or so small a matter as ordering his winter supply of household coal. His second favorite maxim was "To-morrow went out." There was nothing in his creed, which was the old one of "Time is money." Only he lived up to it, and so came in ahead of all competitors in whatsoever field.

His visit to the Palace in Bloomsbury lasted exactly thirty-five minutes. Hector took him through Bravo's room in Chancery Street, along the corridor where the ten kept constant guard, and into the great White Hall. The Orange King sat down in a curiously English way when he caught sight of the silver throne: that was the only sign of surprise he allowed himself to express.

Don Augustin, in his court dress, awaited them here. In spite of Hector's warnings, Bravo, it was evident, was intent on ceremony. Smith's formality. But, somehow, Smith's curried calm and cold eye wrought their effect; and with a sigh of resignation Don Augustin opened the door leading into the boudoir and waved an invitation to enter.

Maddalena was awaiting them. It was a beautiful little creature: Bravo, old and grey, with the wrinkled and face of disappointed age; Smith, quiet, keen, not fifty, clean shaven but for a heavy iron-grey moustache and the thinnest of tufts on the lower lip; Grant, tall, fair, with a fresh young face, and a Viking's head of crinkly gold hair; and the Queen, radiant and richly young, with the bloom of a newly-opened rose.

Mr. Smith spoke a single sentence of hurried compliment. He knew something of the sort was expected of him, and he got through it as quickly as possible. This was the one moment when it could be said that he was not altogether at his ease. Maddalena blushed and bowed.

"I suppose I may see those papers now," he said, looking towards Hector.

A casket lay on the table. Maddalena moved towards it, and opened it with a little gold key that hung at her chateaux.

"I have spent all the day in setting them in order," she said, "so as to save your time."

"Thank you, May I sit?" Don Augustin looked horrified, but Maddalena waved her hand to a chair. The Orange King sat down, and for ten minutes read document after document, paying no attention to the others, who awaited eagerly the result of his scrutiny.

"That's all right," he said shortly, when he had finished. "Now, the next thing is to assign to me the promised monopoly of the orange trade. I am going to sink half a million in this venture. If the affair comes to nothing, I am the only one who loses anything. If it comes off all right, I must see that I don't lose. My experience is that kings have short memories." He spoke a little bitterly, for he was only a couple of years before that a successful annexation of territory on the Congo brought to a certain grasping monarch much solid revenue, and to Thomas Smith, who had provided the major part of the capital, nothing but a star and a ribbon, both of which had returned.

"Sir," began Don Augustin, aflame with anger, his hand on his tongue-fork sword.

"With you, madam, it is, of course different," went on Mr. Smith, unheeding the interruption. "Still—"

Maddalena smiled. "Our agreement shall be in writing, sir. I should

lain and the millionaire passed out, and the door closed. Hector turned and faced the Queen. There was silence for a moment. "What do you think of the Orange King?" said he. "I do not think," he said, "I feel. I know now that I shall sit on the throne of my fathers."

"I thought he would impress you in the way he did." "There is such an air of calm confidence, of assured success about him."

"That's half the battle in this world," said Hector. "Give people the impression that you're going to win and you remove half the probable obstacles. They say, 'It won't be good to rub against that man. Better to be on his side than against him.'"

"I shall know how to reward him when I come to my own," said Maddalena.

"O, there's the monopoly," laughed Hector. "That's nothing," said she, "that's all to my advantage. Do you know, I have been wondering during these last days how I am over to reward you and Don Augustin."

"Wait until the work is done, dear lady."

"O, but I can't help thinking and planning."

"I don't think we shall want any reward. Is that ungracious? What I mean is that to Don Augustin it will be enough to see his beloved mistress on the throne of her fathers, to see the people of his dear island freed from tyranny and happy under your rule, to die among the green of the palm trees he loves so well."

"And you?" "I—There will be some excitement, a trifle of fighting, a trifle of plotting and planning. Let me have my share in these, and let me see you crowned in the Cathedral of Palma City—surely that is reward."

"Great enough," said she. "Yet as he spoke he knew that he was keeping back somewhat of his desire. For even as he looked at her a certain strange tremor, a divine shudder ran through him, stirring him as Spring winds stir sap."

"From what he sat in shadow he looked at her. Was ever woman so witching as this? She was in the ripening prime of youth, and the mere body of her, rounded and supple, seemed the sweet composite of all joyous maidenhood. A smile lit her face, and a butterfly, one of her kind, pure thoughts made visible. The light touched her hair. A crown would soon rest on that most queenly head, yet what bauble of gold and jewels could ever match her beauty half so well as that present dark glory?"

He had dallied with the daring thought before this hour. But it was always half dreamfully: she was the princess in a poem, and in poems all things are possible, none more possible than the impossible. And this was no poem—this was life, where things are often impossible.

Still— "O, but he loved her, he loved her. The full revelation shone swift upon him, as the sun smites the sea at dawn. He walked in the midst of the great opiphany. It was Spring, and all about him leagues of dusky hills shook golden lances; the green hills shook emerald; the sea was silver at white heat; and every thicket was like his heart, a nest of singing birds, every bird nesting the self-same song of "I love her, I love her, he loved her."

Her voice broke in on his moment. "You do not love her for much."

"You do not love her for much," he said, bewildered yet happy. "Ah! I may not tell you all I hope; but as the old Scots saying goes, 'She that bodes a silk gown may get the sleeve cut.'"

Don Augustin returned. He looked keenly at Maddalena and then at Hector. "Don't you see," he said, "that I have been waiting for a moment a dark shadow wrinkled his brow. But the suspicion and the shadow passed."

"Your Mr. Smith is a terrible man, a machine," he cried. "If I had only met him years ago, instead of trusting to your politicians, I should not have been so stupid."

"Madam," he replied, "may your hope be realized. I can wish you nothing better—nothing better for myself, either," he added, with a laugh that tried to be cynical.

"With you, madam, it is, of course different," went on Mr. Smith, unheeding the interruption. "Still—"

Maddalena smiled. "Our agreement shall be in writing, sir. I should

lain and the millionaire passed out, and the door closed. Hector turned and faced the Queen. There was silence for a moment. "What do you think of the Orange King?" said he. "I do not think," he said, "I feel. I know now that I shall sit on the throne of my fathers."

"I thought he would impress you in the way he did." "There is such an air of calm confidence, of assured success about him."

"That's half the battle in this world," said Hector. "Give people the impression that you're going to win and you remove half the probable obstacles. They say, 'It won't be good to rub against that man. Better to be on his side than against him.'"

"I shall know how to reward him when I come to my own," said Maddalena.

"O, there's the monopoly," laughed Hector. "That's nothing," said she, "that's all to my advantage. Do you know, I have been wondering during these last days how I am over to reward you and Don Augustin."

"Wait until the work is done, dear lady."

"O, but I can't help thinking and planning."

"I don't think we shall want any reward. Is that ungracious? What I mean is that to Don Augustin it will be enough to see his beloved mistress on the throne of her fathers, to see the people of his dear island freed from tyranny and happy under your rule, to die among the green of the palm trees he loves so well."

"And you?" "I—There will be some excitement, a trifle of fighting, a trifle of plotting and planning. Let me have my share in these, and let me see you crowned in the Cathedral of Palma City—surely that is reward."

"Great enough," said she. "Yet as he spoke he knew that he was keeping back somewhat of his desire. For even as he looked at her a certain strange tremor, a divine shudder ran through him, stirring him as Spring winds stir sap."

"From what he sat in shadow he looked at her. Was ever woman so witching as this? She was in the ripening prime of youth, and the mere body of her, rounded and supple, seemed the sweet composite of all joyous maidenhood. A smile lit her face, and a butterfly, one of her kind, pure thoughts made visible. The light touched her hair. A crown would soon rest on that most queenly head, yet what bauble of gold and jewels could ever match her beauty half so well as that present dark glory?"

He had dallied with the daring thought before this hour. But it was always half dreamfully: she was the princess in a poem, and in poems all things are possible, none more possible than the impossible. And this was no poem—this was life, where things are often impossible.

Still— "O, but he loved her, he loved her. The full revelation shone swift upon him, as the sun smites the sea at dawn. He walked in the midst of the great opiphany. It was Spring, and all about him leagues of dusky hills shook golden lances; the green hills shook emerald; the sea was silver at white heat; and every thicket was like his heart, a nest of singing birds, every bird nesting the self-same song of "I love her, I love her, he loved her."

Her voice broke in on his moment. "You do not love her for much."

"You do not love her for much," he said, bewildered yet happy. "Ah! I may not tell you all I hope; but as the old Scots saying goes, 'She that bodes a silk gown may get the sleeve cut.'"

Don Augustin returned. He looked keenly at Maddalena and then at Hector. "Don't you see," he said, "that I have been waiting for a moment a dark shadow wrinkled his brow. But the suspicion and the shadow passed."

"Your Mr. Smith is a terrible man, a machine," he cried. "If I had only met him years ago, instead of trusting to your politicians, I should not have been so stupid."

"Madam," he replied, "may your hope be realized. I can wish you nothing better—nothing better for myself, either," he added, with a laugh that tried to be cynical.

horns. The standard trotter lack in size as well as condition. This draft is too slow and clumsy, and it takes too much to feed him. No we know of no way of getting first-class farm animals but to breed them, as we may by judicious selection of many, many more crosses with the right kind of a Morgan, coach or trotting stallion.

The time is at hand when such horses as above described are in demand at good prices, and the farmer who is lucky enough to have the right kind of brood horses will far the next few years find horses the most valuable of anything he can produce on the farm.

A POULTRY FARM. The ideal land for a poultry farm is sandy loam which is naturally well drained and yet capable of producing good crops of grass, clover, cabbages and mangolds for green food, and of corn, wheat and oats for grain food.

Canada peas, soja beans and sunflowers are parties substitutes for animal food. It should contain some gravel, which the fowls may use as grit or grindstones for their gizzard.

The most favorable aspect is one which inclines gradually to the south, with southeast a second, and southwest a third choice. Thereby is secured the full benefit of the sun in winter and read surface drainage in spring and fall.

The protection of rising ground, preferably covered with forest growth to the north and northwest, is desirable to break the strength of the strong prevailing winds in severe cold, windy and rainy weather.

Carefully constructed, comfortable houses are most important aids in ameliorating the somewhat unfavorable natural influences of a rugged and changeable climate.

Shade in summer as well as winter must be planned for. Sultry, stagnant, superheated surroundings in July and August are unquestionably more debilitating and destructive to hen health than the rigors and sudden changes of winter. There is nothing more comforting and gratifying to hen or human than the cooling shade of leafy trees in the heat of midday in summer time.

Sufficient trees, then, in the yards or on the range are necessary to the health and happiness of the feathered flocks of the farm.

CAPTURING A TURTLE. Method Adopted by the Indians of South America.

Turtle soup is as welcome to travelers in the wilds, who have long existed on corned beef, as to the guest of a metropolitan hotel. Mr. Francis C. Nicholas, in "Around the Caribbean and Across Panama," tells of a feast which he and his companions enjoyed, but only after a severe struggle.

The party had been following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Immediately the Indians were upon it, says Mr. Nicholas, and for a moment I could not tell which was Indian and which was turtle. In the general confusion one man was sent rolling over and over at a blow from one of the flippers; in an instant he was on it again, and then the struggle was over; the turtle was turned on its back, hauled to a safe place and we returned triumphantly to camp.

The next morning four Indians said they would bring the turtle in with ropes if I would lend them; I thought they must be very strong, and rather doubted their ability, but I gave them such things as they wanted, and I could not refuse, following the beach, looking for turtles, and finally a really large one was discovered, resting quietly on the sand.

Which is Your Weakest Point

In Regard to Health? — Where Do You Tire Most Easily? What Organ Gives Out First?

Most people are not constructed like the deacon's one-horse shay, which was equally strong at every point, and showed no sign of weakness until it all went to pieces.

It may be weak action of the heart, lungs or stomach, pain and weakness of the back, failure of memory, eye-sight, or hearing—some weak point of which you are times feel conscious.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is most valuable, because of its strengthening and building-up influence.

The two mediums of the blood and nerves are the only ones by which the body of man can be influenced in health or disease.

It is by forming new blood and creating new nerve force that this great food cures sends new strength and vigor to every organ of the body. It searches out all weak spots and makes them strong.

By noting your increase in weight while using it, you can prove that new, firm flesh and tissue are being formed.

Mrs. Chas. Keeling, Mr. Owen Smith, Chas. writes:—"It is a pleasure to tell what benefit I have derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I am about fifty-five years

old and for about five years my life was one of great suffering from nervousness, weakness and extreme physical exhaustion. I could not walk, and no fluid would pass through my body from foot to head.

I consulted my family physician and two other doctors, but they told me that about my time of life I was likely to be troubled that way. I continued getting worse and despairing of ever being cured. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food came to my notice and we have Dr. Chase's Receipt Book. I have confidence in the Doctor. I was so surprised at the help I received from the first box that I bought three more. They built me right up and made me feel healthy and young again. They have proved a great blessing to me and I hope this testimonial will help some weak nervous women suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait of a gentleman of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait of a gentleman of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait of a gentleman of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait of a gentleman of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait of a gentleman of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait of a gentleman of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait of a gentleman of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

ON THE FARM.

MOISTURE OF THE SOIL.

It makes no difference how rich the soil may be in plant food or fertility, it is impossible for any kind of plants to grow without water, writes Mr. E. J. Waterhouse. We all neglect the point of retaining moisture in the soil for future use. This is very essential in humid regions during dry seasons.

The plant needs water for two principal purposes, first, all the plant food must be dissolved and in a liquid form before it is available. This is why liquid manure is so valuable, and then the plant needs water in its construction. A large percentage of all plants is water. The lack of moisture causes more crop failures than lack of fertility.

It may be surprising to note how much water is required in the growth of an acre of corn. Clinton, I believe it is, estimates that an acre of corn producing 50 bushels requires 1,500,000 pounds of water during the season.

And this subject is so important, we should give it more attention. A little careful work in this way often helps our crops wonderfully. Frequent, shallow cultivation throughout the season will conserve the moisture to a great extent, as it destroys the capillary connection with the air, the water retaining below where the roots are feeding. This cultivation must be shallow. I know one field of corn which surely was hurt at least ten bushels to the acre by running the cultivator too deep the last time. The corn looked well before, but after the work was done, it has looked rather sick ever since. I have argued all summer with the owner of this farm trying to show him the effect of shallow cultivation, but he still goes deep.

The water-holding capacity of the soil may be increased by the adding of humus, in the form of barnyard manure, or in plowing under stubble or green crops. The soil is then more open and will absorb more of the falling rain, and will retain it as what is called capillary water. There is also a possibility of applying too much humus to the land, but there is not much danger of the farmer doing it.

Also the water-holding capacity may be increased by fall plowing. This gives the frost a chance to break up the soil in fine particles, leaving it in better condition to absorb and retain the winter rains until needed later in the season by the growing crop.

Plowing whether spring or fall should be deep, as this increases the depth of the soil mulch and gives more space for conserving moisture. Proper tillage is what counts in modern agriculture. Some of our experiment stations have been experimenting with subsoiling for the above purpose, and have found it to be satisfactory. But subsoiling is not the most practical way for the average farmer.

The careful saving and applying of all the manure produced on the farm would help us out many times.

I repeat that this work needs more attention and we can work at all times of the year. We can cultivate in summer, plow in autumn, haul manure in winter, and drain in spring. We need to do more of this work. The up-to-date farmer has his farm in a high state of cultivation when he is in the right way, and my sentiments in farming are fewer acres and better tillage. Then we can retain more of the moisture and greatly increase our crops. Land can be cultivated too much, but this is not of tin done.

A GOOD FARM TEAM. There is much difference of opinion among farmers as to what kind of horses make the very best farm team, writes Mr. W. W. Stevens. I have tested all kinds of horses on the farm, and after 20 years' experience I know well what suits my conditions best. The man who is wedded to his heavy draft animals that weigh 1600 or 1800 pounds is perfectly correct, to them so far as I am concerned, but this sort of an animal will not do my farm and at all seasons of the year do as much or as satisfactory work as a heavy 1200 pounder that has the gait desired and the staying qualities at all times and in all places.

What I consider a model farm horse is an animal that weighs in fair flesh 1200 pounds. I want him some good, strong color, a bay or a sorrel preferred. I want him high-headed, nervy and a good disposition. The next qualification is a good walker. A horse naturally a good walker will cover ten miles across the field or on the road with as little exertion as the slow-pole will cover six, and when night comes he will show less fatigue. Nerve will not only carry a horse through a day's labor with greater ease, but will give longer life and greater usefulness in the end.

I want my 1200-pound horse to be about 16 hands high, with broad, flat home, a good hazel eye, deep around the girth, and with a good foot. With such an animal on the farm I know I have something to depend on in any sort of emergency or for any kind of work.

Someone might wish to know where such a breed of horses can be found. I am sorry to say that we have no particular breed of horses that excel in the above requirements, but judicious breeding of selected animals will give us about what we want. The Morgan as he is usually found is not up to the standard in size, but is perfect in every other way. The thoroughbred is short in stature and his disposition is not always just what we most desire in a model farm

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the improved blowers. The action is clear the air passages, stops droppings in the throat, and all discharges. Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blowers use Allergies or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

TALES OF THE IRON DUKE

HOW THE BATTLE OF WATER-LOO WAS WON.

Duke of Wellington Would Not Agree With Kaiser's Remarks.

The German Emperor's recent remarks about Waterloo make all the more interesting the "Personal Reminiscences" of the Duke of Wellington, just published.

Of his great adversary's prowess, the Duke had a high opinion, but not the highest—

He considered Napoleon as the greatest master on record in the art of handling large masses, and deriving the greatest possible advantage from the superiority of numbers and resources; further, as the most dangerous of all commanders in front of whom to make a false movement. He assented to the popular French dictum that his presence with his army was to be valued at 10,000 men. As to his policy, "that was all bullying."

"—D—n the fellow! He is a more ponderous after all," the Duke said once. To Mitchell, the author of the "Life of Wallenstein," who expressed a low opinion of Napoleon's military talents, he replied: "Napoleon was the first man of his age on a field of battle and with French troops. I consulted myself to that. His policy was more bullying." Elsewhere we have the same opinion expressed in more technical terms—

"Napoleon's system he believed to be very simple and effective—that of bullying with his noise and smoke, puzzling his cautious adversaries as to his point of attack, and missing their cover of light troops and guns."

His cavalry he used with skill and effect in masses which moved forward, not fast, and occupied a position till the infantry could follow and secure it. "He tried this," he said, "with me. He placed his men on when he had probably concluded that, according to precedent, I should retire; but I moved up thirteen regiments of infantry, and destroyed or disorganized the cavalry before he could follow up the rush."

THIN RED LINE.

Sir Harry Smith—head of South Africa—was at Waterloo, and according to the account he gave Lord Ellesmere he "had never been in any action which the smoke so completely prevented any general conception of what was going on."

When the French made their great attack on our centre, the very thickest of this phenomenon a full second occurred. For some minutes not a shot was fired, and nothing could be seen by those engaged. When at last the cloud cleared away there were the scanty lines of red in their old position, and a cheer along the whole line saluted the glorious spectacle.

The Duke had a high opinion of his own army—chiefly, as Lord Ellesmere, because its officers were "gentlemen in the true sense of the word"—but the allies were something of a trial. Of one pair of regiments we are told that—

"At Waterloo the Duke placed them in the wood of Hougoumont, but here their courage failed them, and they fled at the first onset, leaving heavy work to be done by the Foot Guards. The Duke, when he saw them run, turned to the Austrian general, Vincent, and said, 'Do you see those fellows run? Well, it is with these that I must win the battle, and such as these.'"

ALWAYS GUESSING.

One interesting incident Lord Ellesmere tells us of which illustrates more than military manuals might do the secret of the Duke's success as a general—

"The Duke and Croker, travelling in a carriage together, played, to pass the time, a game which consists in guessing at the description of the objects to be first met with after crowning a hill or turning a corner. The Duke had greatly the advantage, and when Croker observed upon his success, said: 'You don't consider that I have been passing my life in guessing what I might meet with beyond the next hill or round the next corner.'"

We have the Duke's own word for it that he never lost a gun during his life, whereas he had taken some where about 3,000. "There were three light guns attached to the Portuguese cavalry taken near Madrid, after the battle of Albuera, and on the night before we entered the town, but they were immediately recovered; six guns were at one time lost at Albuera, but were also recovered." Napoleon lost guns in some of his greatest victories.

"DISCOVERED" SIR COLIN.

No one was quicker to see and reward merit. Sir Colin Campbell was one of what would now-a-days be called his "discoveries."

He was in the commissariat service in India, and had volunteered for an assault on a hill-fort. The Duke saw a little red run up the hill, a ladder, and, receiving a pike thrust at the top, roll down like a ball to the bottom. He was, however, up again in an instant, and, running up like a squirrel, was the first, or among the first, in the place. The Duke laughed, inquired about him, and procured him a commission.

NEVER READ CRITICISMS.

It is a curious fact that the Duke never—except once by accident—read anything bearing on his own military career. "He said," writes Lord Ellesmere, "that he would never touch a book that would annoy him, and he could not make without offence to living men. Before I knew this I once asked him for his opinion on a passage in Napier, with whose work I took for granted he was familiar. He positively refused to read even an extract."

He never of the individual who in lost to all sense of shame.

INTIMACIES WITH BIRDS.

A Dove That Died of Overeating and Drinking.

The rector of Wootton, England, Gilbert Coventry, recently told me of a wild rock dove which one of his stable boys had reared from the nest, which a correspondent in the Pall Mall Gazette. It slept in the open, however, and had full liberty. Soon the good things on the rector's table attracted it, and it would appear through the open window at meal times, take its nap with much zest, and even sip sherry from the wine glass. At night it often slipped in and slept in the rector's bed, on its back, under the coverlet!

One Sunday morning during the service of the lesson the dove flew swiftly through an open window into the church and settled on the rector's head. Brown smiles spread over the faces of the elders and auditors from the youngsters. A titanic touch sent the bird down to the edge of the clerk's desk below, where it sat undisturbed. This clerk is now officiating in that church in the seventy-fourth year. He was only 16 when first appointed, and is now 90 years of age, no upset by so slight a matter as a perching dove. He is like that of four brothers, all still living, the youngest being 73 years old. Another of them is also a village clerk. I grieve to say that the dove has lately died from overeating and drinking.

A LAUGHING DOVE.

Barbara, which was given to a sister of Mr. Coventry, lived in her town house for twenty-eight years. It was "of age" when she first got it, and it has been with another sister, at Duffield Park now over two years, living in a sunny room, having its own cover of light troops and guns. It blind old canary, however, to be in the room, but it is a friendly, beautiful creature, full of coolings and laughter if its friends enter the room.

When talking of these doves to Lady Farron, of Boalings House, Suffolk, a few days ago, she told me that her family had had remarkable intimacies with wild birds. A pair of swallows, for instance, had built their nest, a few years ago, in her bedroom on the top of a large picture frame. A cloth was hung over the picture to preserve it. First the birds made a little ridge of brick masonry along the edge of the frame, and behind this the nest was placed. From first to last, all was kept scrupulously neat and clean. All untidy bits and the mutings were carried away through the windows in the back of one of the parents.

Before the family were ready for flight, a little silver band was fixed round a bird's leg. The following year swallows came and built in that bedroom, but not the marked one. The third year this bird returned, however, with a mate, and was warmly welcomed. The children declared that he is a perfect little gentleman, helping his mate in every department of family life. They and the nest have been photographed by Mr. Richard Reardon, and by one of the medical officers of the army. Lady Farron's little girls in a nature book, which took the prize in its class at the recent nature study exhibition.

FEVER FROM WATERCRESS.

In London it is Grown in "Almost Undisturbed Sewage."

In June, July and August, a period of the year when enteric fever cases are usually below the average, the disease broke out with such unusual severity in the Borough of Hackney, London, as to cause King Ward, M.P., the medical officer of health, to make a special investigation into the cause. He has now laid the result of his enquiries before the Council in the shape of a nine-page report, which is anything but pleasant reading.

The outbreak of fever occurred in two epidemics—the first, during which forty-eight cases were notified in eight weeks, being located in a circle representing an area of one-third of a mile radius, and the second, during which sixty-two cases were notified in nine weeks, being located within a space represented by a circle of half a mile radius. This localization of the disease led Dr. Werry to seek for a special cause for the outbreaks, and to examining the known media by which the disease is spread—water, milk, shellfish, ice-cream, fried fish, and sanitary defects—he was struck by the large number of watercress eaters among those affected. This led him to suspect that watercress might be the agent by which the disease was spread. His inquiries proceeded on this suspicion, and as the result of following up this view it was discovered that the incidence of enteric during the epidemic was Watercress eaters, 64; non-watercress eaters, 30.

Dr. King Werry's next step was to obtain samples of watercress exposed for sale and have them conveyed, together with a sample of water, to the Lister Institute, for bacteriological examination. Of the samples there examined, six and the water came from West Ham, three from Spitalfields Market, one from Covent Garden, one from Crooked Billet Yard, three were said to come from Grousehall, in Surrey, and two others from sources which could not be ascertained. All were found to be polluted with organisms. Still guided by his suspicions, Dr. Werry visited the West Ham watercress beds—of which there are twenty-five, each about 60 feet by 20 feet—and found that they were fed by water, which ran down a ditch about six feet deep adjacent to one of the most polluted branches of the Lea (the Channel Sea branch), so that, as quote the medical officer of health's report, "the watercress beds of West Ham are fed by almost undisturbed sewage."

These facts, Dr. King Werry says, show that the bulk of the watercress supplied to the metropolis is cultivated under such polluted conditions as to be liable at any time to become specifically polluted, and give rise to outbreaks of enteric fever, and he feels convinced that an extended enquiry should be made as to the conditions under which all watercress supplied to the metropolis is cultivated.

supplied to the metropolis is cultivated under such polluted conditions as to be liable at any time to become specifically polluted, and give rise to outbreaks of enteric fever, and he feels convinced that an extended enquiry should be made as to the conditions under which all watercress supplied to the metropolis is cultivated.

CANNOT SINK THESE SHIPS

THEY ARE PROTECTED BY BULKHEAD DOOR.

An Isolated Portion of the Vessel Which May be Damaged.

When, at an express speed of 23 knots an hour, the great modern ocean greyhounds rush with their 26,000 tons of steel bulkhead or westward over the transatlantic lanes, traversed night and day, the lives of the hundreds of passengers on board are protected by an absolutely mechanical device which makes foundering an impossibility.

"Unsinkable ships," that desideratum stimulated by marine disasters like that of the loss of the British battleship, the Victoria, rammed by her companion, the Camperdown, in the Mediterranean manoeuvres in 1893, is now a reality.

Almost automatic in action is the effective safeguard. In 20 seconds from the moment the bridge can put in motion the machinery that acts with absolute precision.

AT ENORMOUS PRESSURE.

Protected first with a double bottom, extending the whole length of the ship, divided into 26 water-tight sections, the vulnerable hull has 16 transverse bulkheads reaching to the upper deck, and one longitudinal bulkhead separating the engine rooms.

To these bulkheads, the doors below the water line are necessary for the mechanical operations of the ship, that the device has been attached with success. In brief, the plan consists of a hydraulic pressure main running the whole length of the ship, connected with an accumulator charged with compressed air and water at a pressure of 800 pounds to the square inch, a pump which automatically maintains a constant pressure, and cylinders under enclosed pistons beside each bulkhead door. These cylinders transmit this enormous pressure by suitable gearing and close the doors.

OUTS LIKE A KNIFE.

Simultaneously with the first movement on the bridge to release the controlling device warning gongs sound through all the machine and bunker rooms below in order that the engine force may spring to posts of duty and coal passers may escape from the bunkers.

Then with guillotine-like precision the half-ton steel doors rapidly descend, clearing all in their path. The great pressure forces the knife-like edges through four and five feet of coal that at times blocks the doorways to the bunkers.

In less than 80 seconds the nineteen water-tight sections are ready to resist the attack of the sea. In the design of the ship the bulkheads were so arranged that even if two adjoining compartments were flooded, the great vessel would yet be able to float.

CAN BE WORKED BY HAND.

Besides the pressure exerted by the pneumatic-hydraulic plant, hand power can close each door from stations above on the upper deck. In the wheel room a diagrammatic chart shows the location and number of each bulkhead door both above and below the water line and a simple electric device causes a red light to glow at each point on the chart when the door is closed so that at a glance the captain knows the condition of the bulkhead doors below.

In the wheel room the pumps, the engine tank and supply tank are placed far above the inflow of water in any possible injury, and for the purposes of lubrication, as well as a safeguard from freezing, the liquid in the tanks and mains is a mixture of glycerine and water.

WHAT MADNESS IS.

The theory that delirium is the result of some kind of brain poisoning, due to a toxin in the blood, is believed to have been confirmed by recent experiments in Germany. Blood taken from a patient suffering from signs of approaching dementia caused, when injected into the veins of a healthy person, palpitation, pressure on the brain, and a sensation of fear. Other experiments produced even more marked results, but blood from persons in whom the dementia was well developed had no such effect, which the author accounts for by supposing that the poison has left the general circulation by the time the acute symptoms have appeared.—Success.

NEVER OCCURRED TO HIM.

"I don't know why it is," said Mr. Glossop, as he came down stairs red-eyed and sleepy, and greeted his groom, "but I never can get used to the striking of that clock in our room. 'It has such a loud, insistent bang' when it strikes the hours that it wakes me up nearly every time. We've had it in the house two or three years, but I can't become accustomed to it. We would have put it in the attic long ago, only it's a present from my wife's mother, that would never do. Good clock, too, nearly to death. I wish I knew what to do with it."

RECORDS OF PAST YEAR

A GREAT MANY BESTS WERE BEATEN IN 1903.

The Biggest Ship Ever Launched—Largest Battleship in the World.

Commander Scott, of the Discovery, together with some of his officers, reached land in latitude 80 degrees 17 minutes south, last year, and thus establishes a world's record. The ship was brought by the relief ship Morning, which reached Lyttelton, New Zealand, at the end of March last.

In February last the biggest vessel ever launched, either from the United Kingdom or any other shipyard, started on her first voyage. This was the Cedric, built by Harland & Wolff at Belfast. The displacement of this leviathan is 87,870 tons. She is 700 feet long and 75 feet beam. She will carry 3,000 passengers and 18,400 tons of cargo. It costs nearly £1,000 a day to feed and provide for the passengers and crew. But the Cedric by no means holds all the shipping records of the past year. The German Kaiser Wilhelm II., though of 11,300 tons less displacement than the Cedric, is six feet longer and much more powerful. Her engines are 40,000 horse power and her speed nearly 24 knots. She has five decks for passengers, and no less than half a mile of cabin passenger accommodation.

DEUTSCHLAND NOT BEATEN.

So far, however, she has not beaten the speed record of the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line. In September last this vessel set the world's record for a western passage by three minutes. Her average speed for the whole voyage was 23.15 knots an hour, and her best run for 24 hours was 28.3 miles.

May last was notable on the fact that a turbine steamer for the first time on record crossed the Atlantic. This was Mr. George Gould's charter turbine yacht Emerald. In spite of bad weather, the engines worked to perfection.

It was in May also that the largest warship in the world was launched from the yard of the Fairfield Company at Glasgow. She is H.M.S. Commonwealth, a first-class battleship of the Edgewood VII type. She is 425 feet long, 78 feet in beam, and displaces over 16,000 tons. She is not only the largest, but the most heavily armored of England's or any other navy. She has four 12-inch guns, four 9.2, ten 6-inch, and a host of lighter weapons. She will carry a complement of 775 officers and men, and steam at 18½ knots. Another record which this ship holds is in rapidity of construction. She was brought to the launching stage within ten months of the time that her keel was laid.

ARIADNE UNERRING GUNNER.

A naval record well worth mentioning is that which H.M.S. Ariadne achieved last spring. The Ariadne is flagship of the North American squadron. At target practice one of her gunners—second captain of a 6-inch gun—scored ten rounds in one minute, hitting the target with all of them. Later in the year the American battleship Indiana claims to have beaten all records with the 8-inch gun. Seaman Treanor made four bull's eyes at 1,600 yards in 2 minutes and 16 seconds.

Railways have not produced the usual number of records. The one notable exception is the speed of 126 miles an hour on the new German military electric line near Berlin. This was, of course, purely experimental.

About the same time that this record was set up Captain Denay, late of the 16th Lancers, achieved a much more interesting and useful motor record.

He left the Automobile Club in Piccadilly at ten minutes after midnight on Saturday, and drove straight to Glasgow, covering 450 miles in 21 hours and 20 minutes, without a single stop of any kind.

This is the longest motor run without a stop to date in the United Kingdom.

Possibly because the weather, and consequently the ground, has been so bad, the athletic records of the year have not been numerous. At year have not been numerous. At the London Athletic Club's meeting in September Alfred Shrubbs set up a new amateur record by winning the mile and a half handicap in six minutes and 47 seconds.

This was the more meritorious as the track was in a very loose condition. Had it not been so, the wonder would have been that the record of 6 minutes 43½ seconds, which has stood now for no fewer than twenty-three years. A little time previously, at Kinnington Oval he (George) had won the mile for two miles.

HEATHER BLOOM'S JUMP.

Animals have had their share in the setting of world records. The most marvellous quadruped performance of 1903 stands to the credit of an American horse, Heather Bloom, the property of Mr. Howard Willets, which cleared a bar of height of 7 feet 9 inches. Bryn Mawr horse show in September last. No other horse ever jumped so high. One hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred letters of application for allotments in the new London housing scheme were received by the Bank of England in May last. Each letter had to be opened, applications for less than £2,000 eliminated, the sum to be allotted in each case to be calculated. Then the forms had to be made out, and the letters prepared for the mail. Three hundred clerks did the whole work in just forty-eight hours. This is a record of its kind. The Edinburgh corporation are responsible for a very big thing. They have opened a new gas works at Granton, of which the retort house

is the largest of its kind, and carbonizes one thousand tons of coal a day.

The cost of the works was £400,000, but so complete are the labor-saving appliances that expenses will be reduced by £50,000 a year, as compared with the old methods. Another Scottish city, Glasgow, has recently effected a record accident policy. This is to insure the city against all claims incurred at the working of the tramway system, and the annual premium amounts to the immense sum of £15,000.

RUSSIA AT DISADVANTAGE

JAPAN WOULD BE MORE THAN A MATCH FOR HER.

Russia Is Entirely Dependent for Troops on a Single Railway.

A recent issue of the London Daily News gives the following interview with an official who has recently returned from the far east. Of course the Russian political agents of the war party at home and in the far east, who have negotiated large operations of land in Manchuria and Korea, will create obstacles to peace in order to secure their own ends. All who have had experience of these men will, I think, bear me out in stating that they will not hesitate to pursue their ends even if against the wishes of the Czar and his advisers.

"As to the result of a conflict, I fail to see what the Russian fleet can do. Vessels foul very fast in those waters. Even to save a week or ten days' anchorage in Hong Kong harbor, the mail boats are sent up the Canton river to Whampoa, where they lie in fresh water, and the weeds and barnacles drop off to no certain extent; at any rate, they do not accumulate.

BARNACLES SEEM TO THRIVE.

"I once journeyed from Hakodate to Yokohama in a Japanese steamer, which had such an immense accumulation of barnacles that a man could walk round the outside of the ship on the projections. This was supposed to be a 12-knot boat, but with every stitch of canvas set and a full head of steam, six knots was the utmost speed obtainable. Of course the Japanese do not have their own built docks of their own. What, then, made the condition of the first-class battleships and cruisers of the Russian fleet, for which no docks are available? Certainly the ships that have made the long voyage out must not only require docking, but in all probability will require extensive refitting and repairs as well.

"The Russian fleet, under such circumstances, cannot venture out far from its base, and then only in full force, liable to an attack by an enemy who can easily steam round it.

CAN CHOOSE THEIR TIME.

"Then, again, the Japanese possess an enormous advantage in the Inland Sea, which forms their Panama canal. Their fast boats can reconnoitre from either end, intercept and capture colliers and transports, as well as locate any 'lame duck' or flat-bottomed man-of-war. Thus, while the Russians cannot force their own waters, the Japanese can manoeuvre freely and choose their own time and place of attack, well knowing that the longer they put matters off the worse it will be for the fast-fouling Russian vessels.

"The Russian army is, no doubt, a brave and powerful force, but it must be to a great extent, dependent upon the maintenance of its connections with its base, and as these consist of a single line of railway thousands of miles in length, I ask is it possible to conceive that such a line can be efficiently protected in war time against an active and resolute enemy? If I am correct, there can be only one end to such a conflict, namely, the defeat of the Russian navy, and, consequent thereon, the compulsory withdrawal of their army."

PIGEONS OF LONDON CITY.

Next to her trees there is nothing which does London more credit than her pigeons, says the Manchester Guardian. As they play about at their chartered spaces while the life of the city runs ferociously they are an exhortation to the wise. To see a hot-faced city man tear round Graham corner and draw up sharply to second last he tramples over the pigeon who is lurching on the kerb is a sight for the eyes of the moralist. The corporation's crusade against these birds, one wonders if they will revert to an old practice which obtained at St. Paul's when the Dean and Chapter drew part of their revenue from the fees for shooting the pigeons from the steps of the cathedral.

"A man who never abuses his partner or his employer has the true Christian spirit. Father—Doesn't Edith know what that young man is intentions are yet? Mother—No, she says he is keeping her completely in the dark. Father—What! My dear, when I was calling on you you wouldn't let me keep you in the dark until after I had declared myself.

"Aren't you sometimes ashamed to live such an idle and unproductive life?" "Mister," said Mr. Barker, "Mike, as he removed some turkey sandwiches from his coat pocket, 'idle it may be, but consider' de capital invested, de profits is purty good."

"What profession do you follow?" asked attorney for plaintiff. "The medical profession," the witness answered. "Are you a practicing physician?" "No, sir." "Then, what do you mean by saying you follow the medical profession?" "I am an undertaker, sir."

ERRORS OF GREAT MEN

SOME OF THEM HARTFALLY MADE SLIPS.

Chamberlain's Language Not Faultless—Gladstone Was Placardist.

The reporting of Lord Roseberry's speech at the unveiling of a tablet to Macaulay led to a curious slip in some of the papers, says an English paper. Where the speaker referred to Macaulay's value as an intellectual stimulus, by "his allusive style," he was reported as having said, "his elusive style," a distinction with a difference, indeed. In his Surrey theatre speech, however, some of those who were taking notes did the Earl a kindness by correcting a little slip, to which, like Mr. Chamberlain, is addicted. Such and such a condition was different to that of another. In this he was right, in the course of his oration, Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Mr. Bates announcing his resignation contained the phrase, "I stand, therefore, in a different position to that of my colleagues," and it was reported that a letter which he wrote to Mr. Wolsford, the Unionist candidate for Crewe.

ALL HAVE A WEAKNESS.

Nearly all our public men have an idiosyncrasy of this description. Even Mr. Gladstone, while a pedantic grammarian, sometimes in the hurry of writing turned out angular, badly constructed sentences. But there was one slip or which he could find no forgiveness, although its commission is sanctioned by the custom of innumerable authors and orators of eminent standing. For the false gentile he could find no excuse. In this he was right. Mr. Chamberlain would have differed. "I regret that pressure of official business prevents me making any engagements at a distance from London," Mr. Chamberlain wrote last spring to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Sir Edward Hutton tells us that he once received quite a homily from Mr. Gladstone on the latter's detecting in a letter which Sir Edward had written by the G. O. M.'s instructions, the introduction of the misnomer of the gentile.

ALWAYS LOOKING FOR IT.

"He was always on the look-out for it when he was reading, and had, he said, traced the 'gentile' back to the time of Charles II. He believed that it was nowhere to be found in Shakespeare, or in such pure writers of English as Addison, Swift, and Johnson, and he defied anyone to discover its occurrence in the Bible or in Macaulay's works."

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Roseberry are made the distinguished difference to be indifferent to the arbitrary dictates of grammar. The Emperor Sigmund, in the speech in which he opened the Council of Constantine, uttered an expression which Cardinal Placentinus corrected. However agreeable you may be to others, you please us not when you assert that we have less authority than the grammarians Placentinus, whom you say I have offended."

NAPOLEON COULD NOT SPELL.

Napoleon used to excuse his errors in orthography by the saying, "A man occupied with public business cannot attend to orthography." The Emperor replied that Louis was a great monarch in many respects, and a mistake in spelling could not tarnish the brilliancy of his reputation, established by so many actions which had immortalized him, "Caesar est supra grammaticum."

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Colored races possess a keener sense of hearing than the white. A caterpillar actually devours 6,000 times its own weight in food. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of 50, and at the age of 90 has lost at least one and one-half inches.

Only ten persons in 100 have both legs of the same length. More than 50 per cent. have the left leg slightly longer than the right.

It is a curious fact that the courtiers of the tallest and the shortest people of Europe—the Norwegians and the Lapps—live in each other.

A curious effect is noted in the Andes where the sun ascends and descends frequently meet, the formers half overcome with increasing cold, the latter overwhelmed by increasing heat.

The rainforests of Paris have lived in separate communities for so many centuries that they have almost distinct races, having their own laws and customs, and their own gods, even a patois of their own.

Paper can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are said to be used, also horse skins, bean straw, and fresh coconut woods and many kinds of water weeds are all applicable. It has also been made from hair, fur, and from asbestos, which has been used in an article in which the leaves of the plant are used, while the stems and stems of Indian corn have been tried.

WAVES FASTER THAN WIND.

Waves travel faster than the wind which causes them, and in the Bay of Biscay frequently during the autumn and winter in calm weather, a heavy sea gets up and rolls in on the coast twenty-four hours before the gale which causes it arrives, and of which it is the prelude.

The Ontario Legislature met on Thursday last. In the speech from the throne a promise was made of temperance legislation, but from hints since given it is not likely to amount to more than some slight amendments to the present license law.

It has been decided that there will be a session of the Dominion Parliament held shortly, instead of an election, was generally expected. The reason given for calling Parliament is that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company have asked for modification in the contract which the Government do not feel to grant without consulting Parliament. There were conferences between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Hays on the matter last week. These modifications have been asked for by the Grand Trunk, but just what they are Mr. Hays refuses to state at the present juncture. When the matter is brought down by the government Mr. Hays said that he would have no objection to going into the matter. It has been stated that the chief objection of the Grand Trunk is to the eastern section, which it never asked and never wanted, and which, it fears, will spoil the scheme if it is insisted on. Mr. Hays, however, was not to be drawn into a discussion of the matter before the meeting of parliament, which is to be called for a winter session, to discuss this question in precedence of all other matters.

Voluntary Cessation of Sunday Railway Traffic.

The following announcements and comments from a recent issue of "Rail Horn" will be read with much interest. Whether it be conscience or only economic prudence that is the motive power the effects in either case are most gratifying and hopeful.

"The principal officials of the big trunk R. R.'s have long appreciated the fact that it is business wisdom to give a man one-seventh of his time for recuperation and that of all vocations this is more true of the railway service than of almost any other. Where Sunday traffic has been largely suspended more work has been actually accomplished in six days than was formerly done in seven, and even the rolling stock of the roads seemed to show the benefit of complete cessation from toil. The result was no perceptible decrease in earnings, but a decided decrease in wrecks.

Considerations of this nature no doubt have led the Chicago and Northwestern system to notify all of its connecting lines of other railways that hereafter no "dead freight" will be received by that company on Sundays between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

As a consequence nearly 6,000 of the men employed in the operation of freight trains on that system spend their day of rest at home, and the general officers of the company do the same. According to the latter the innovation of providing a Sunday at home for the employees of the operating department has proved a great success. One of the officials says: "Reports received from all over the system show that the men appreciate the rest, and go to their work on Monday in a happy frame of mind, and ready to hustle. We do not experience any inconvenience from reducing freight movement to live stock, perishable shipments and fuel, and find that we are in good shape Monday morning. We do not see why the plan cannot be followed from this on, and believe that it will result in benefit to the men and to the company as well.

On all branch or "country" divisions of the system scarcely any trains are moved, and on the main line divisions the movement is reduced by at least sixty per cent. In the terminals of the company at Chicago and other large cities fewer freight engines are at work now on Sunday than at any time in the last forty years.

When all the railroads of the country (the United States) follow this splendid example a million toilers will be released from seven-day bondage."

An important discovery of anthracite coal has been made at Comox, Mr. Dunsmeuir's property on Vancouver Island, B. C.

Arrangements are almost completed for establishing a Boer colony in Montana. The arrangements are in charge of General Joubert.

The Czar's assurance that he will do all in his power to maintain peace in the Far East is regarded by diplomats as a hostage given to the world for the preservation of peace. If war comes the onus will be upon Japan.

Notice To Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES BIRD, late of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 56, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of James Bird, late of the Township of Sidney in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 30th day of December, 1903, to send by mail, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to R. N. Bird, Stirling, Executor of the said deceased or to J. Earl Halliwell, Barrister, Stirling, Ont., his solicitor, on or before the 20th day of February, 1904, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and full particulars of their claims or demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the date above mentioned the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims notice of which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the said estate are also hereby notified to hand in the amount of their indebtedness to the said executor, on or before the said 20th day of February, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Executor.

Dated the 20th day of January, 1904.

Lowell and Bert Harro.

Bert Harro, flushed with first fame, was Mr. Howells' guest for a week in the early seventies. Harro's breezy Bohemianism delighted Howells and his environs, which quite as thoroughly amused the young Californian journalist.

It was due to see him humorously accepting the humorous attribution of scientific sympathies from Agassiz in compliment of his famous epic describing the incidents that "broke up the society upon the Stanislaus." It was society upon the Stanislaus. It was a little feminine to hear him frankly owing to Lowell his dislike for something over literary in the phrasing of certain verses of "The Cathedral." But Lowell could stand that sort of thing from a man who could say the sort of things that Harro said to him of that delicious line picturing the bobolink as he—

Runs down a brook of laughter in the air.

That, Harro told him, was the line he liked best of all his lines, and Lowell smiled, well content with the praise. Yet they were not men to get on well together, Lowell having limitations in directions where Harro had none.—Harper's.

Patti and William I.

The story of Adeline Fattig's first encounter with Emperor William I. is worth repeating. It was at Homburg that the meeting took place, and the diva was then quite a young girl. On the evening of the same day an invitation came to her and her father to meet his imperial majesty next morning at the springs at 7 o'clock.

"I get up at that hour," cried the spoiled child, "to please any emperor? No, no! I wouldn't think of it! Tell him so."

William I., ever good natured, laughed heartily over her ultimatum, which greatly amused him. The last time his majesty saw Patti was in Berlin, and he was then a dying man. When she called upon him at his box he welcomed her with his most genial smile.

"Ah," he said, "you remember Homburg? But you don't mind waiting upon me now."

The Naval Academy.

The line officers of the navy are arranged in one straight line from admiral to the lowest midshipman. After they are graduated from the academy, in order to merit their respective classes their relative positions never change except when advancement in numbers for special heroism is earned in war or a court martial decrees the reverse. If a boy loses place in his class, he loses place in the ladder of promotion. Whether he is graduated at the top or bottom of his class may determine whether or not he shall reach an admiral's stars. In no other calling does a boy's college standing thus directly influence the success of his entire professional career.—Independent.

A Diplomatic Answer.

"Now, how old do you think I am?" a coyn asked a literary spinster of a man whose unflinching courtesy was supplemented by his wit on many occasions.

"My dear lady, that is a hard question for one who can scarcely remember his own age," said the man cautiously, "and in your case it is particularly difficult, for you look five years younger than it seems possible you can be when I consider what a wonderful amount you have accomplished."

Made Matters Worse.

"I am the unluckiest man alive."

"What's the matter?"

"Why, I heard that she was engaged, so I went round and proposed to her so that she wouldn't think I had been trifling with her."

"And wasn't she engaged?"

"Yes, but she broke it off. She said my love was more sincere than the other fellow's."

Unprofitable Bother.

"Dear me!" sighed Mrs. Oldcastle. "Don't know what we are to do with the boy."

"Josiah," replied her hostess, "wanted to have our put in a box and set in the library window, but I just told him we'd have new ones set out next spring if the frost killed them off."

To the Electors of Stirling and Rawdon.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

As I have been requested to accept the nomination for County Councillor for No. 4 Division, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our late member, F. B. Parker, I have accepted the same and I would kindly ask you all, both Grit and Tory, to come out on January 30th, 1904, and give me your hearty support. Thanking you all for past favors, I remain

Yours respectfully,
WM. RODGERS.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—
No. 4 Div., County of Hastings

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

Having been solicited by a large number of the ratepayers of this Division to offer myself as candidate for County Councillor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late F. B. Parker, I have consented to do so. I therefore solicit the support and influence of everyone, and if elected will promise to do my duty without favor.

Hoping to receive your vote on Jan. 30th, 1904, I remain

Your obedient servant,
R. LAYCOCK.

QUEER NATURAL HISTORY.

Some Curious Eighteenth Century Notions About Animals.

Some curious specimens of folklore and natural history are contained in a rare book called "The Sportsman's Dictionary," which was published 100 years ago. The author was evidently a Philistine among Philistines in his attitude toward nature.

Of the master musician, the black-bird, he says:

"This bird is known by all persons and is better to be eaten than kept, being much sweeter to the palate when dead and well roasted than to the ear while living; sings about three months in the year, or four at most, though his song is worth nothing, but if he be taught to whistle he is of some value, being very loud, though coarse." What an ear and mind!

And here is a story of the squirrel with the ring in its tail, which is even more than the eighteenth century. It reminds one of the baron of Isak Walton, that changed their sexes once a year:

"If what is reported of them be true the admirable cunning of the squirrel appears in her (where we commonly use 'his' when the sex need not be specified our ancestors often used 'her') swimming or passing over a river, for when she is constrained by hunger so to do she seeks out some rind or small bark of a tree, which she sets upon the water and then goes into it, and, holding up her tail like a sail, lets the wind drive her to the other side and carries meat in her mouth to prevent being famished by the length of the voyage."

Of the wild boar we have this: "And what place soever he bites, whether man or dog, the heat of his teeth causes inflammation in the wound. If therefore he does but touch the hair of a dog he burns off—nay, huntsmen have tried the heat of his teeth by laying hairs on them as soon as he was dead, and they have shivered up as if touched with a hot iron."

OLD HOUSES ON THE HUDSON

They Are Picturesque, but Sadly Lacking in Comfort.

Dutch customs still prevail to a surprising extent in the old villages up the Hudson, and the modern housekeeper from the city who takes a picturesque dwelling, built about 1690, for a summer home is confronted by some bewildering conditions.

While water and the scrubbing brush were and are much in evidence, the sanitation of the bedrooms does not meet modern requirements. In fact, unless the house has been materially altered there were no bedrooms, distinctly such, but from each of the five rooms on the one floor, kitchen, included, open recesses or alcoves just large enough to contain a double bed, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

These used to be filled with "four-posters," having trundle beds beneath, so that a family of twenty persons was easily accommodated, and, if necessary, more people could be placed in the open garret, generally reserved for storage purposes.

Reverence for the past and its traditions may induce the house mistress to put her bed in such an alcove at first, but one night's experience of its stuffiness usually suffices, especially as it is impossible to make the bed unless it is rolled out daily, for no space was allowed for going about it.

However, the necessities meet the modern requirements for closet room, and, remodeled with hooks and curtains, they fill what would otherwise be a decided need, since the only places prepared on which to hang clothes are three hand turned and extremely fat wooden pegs placed between door and window in each room, reminding one of Matthew Vassar's three pegs at the college, "for bonnet, shawl and Sunday dress."

Acquiring a Reputation.

Archbishop Howley, who lived in the eighteenth century, most unjustly got the reputation of swearing like a trooper. The explanation is that the Duke of Cumberland, who fought the battle of Culloden and who was unspeakably profane, once went in quest of the primates to get his assistance about a certain bill which he disliked. He returned to the house of lords, saying: "It's all right, my lords. I've seen the archbishop, and he says he'll vote for the bill." As a matter of fact, all the profanity had been supplied quite in the ordinary run of conversation by the duke.

His Faux Pas.

They were uttering the tender nonsense that succeeds the great question.

"And," said the girl bravely, "if poverty comes we will face it together."

"Ah, dearest," he replied, "the mere sight of your face would scare the wolf away."

And ever since he has wondered why she returned the ring.

He Could Pose.

"Why do you think he'll be a famous novelist?"

"He poses for photographs so well, with his arms folded and looking as if he was thinking."

No Encouragement Needed.

Her Father—What? You say you're engaged to Fred? I thought I told you not to give him any encouragement?

His Daughter—I don't. He doesn't need any.

One Difference.

Admirer—Yes, and her mind is as fair as her face.

Knocker—But the latter is a good deal more quickly made up.

One is rich when one is sure of the marrow.—Chaveller.

THREE REASONS.

There are many, many reasons why this store has come to be the most popular in this vicinity. We mention only three, the ones we think mainly responsible for the success of the past year—the best in our history.

Firstly---CASH.

This point needs but little introduction, the great advantages derived by cash buying and selling are known to all.

The man who does not buy and sell for cash must pay interest on borrowed money to do which he must have an extra profit. The man who buys for cash not only gets first choice but saves all trade discounts which enables him to mark goods at Lowest Prices.

A wholesale or manufacturing house with a "special" invariably give first choice to the firm with ready money.

Secondly---TERMS.

Each and every article leaving our store, whether over our counter or through the mail, is guaranteed to give satisfaction or the purchase money will be PROMPTLY REFUNDED.

The purchasing of only reliable goods makes possible the giving of this wide guarantee.

Your money is not ours until whatever you purchase has been proven satisfactory in every way. To this liberal guarantee we attribute the large share of public patronage and confidence we enjoy. You run no risk of disappointment if you trade under such terms.

Thirdly---PRICES.

Our Motto has been "small profits and quick returns." This and our exceptionally excellent buying conditions, which are as good as enjoyed by any house in the Dominion, bring the prices on our entire assortment to the lowest possible point considerate with good value.

A letter, a post card or personal visit bring all the advantages of our store to you.

SPRING PREPARATIONS.

For some time the factories in this and many European countries have been working on our Spring assortment. From all points of the compass, by land and sea, the new things will soon be arriving. We are never satisfied with past efforts but reach out to do bigger and better things each season. We have used every possible aid to bring forward this Spring not only the largest but also most exclusive stock in all departments that we have ever obtained.

You'll find our PRICES right, our TERMS right, and our Goods right.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.

Stock Foods

are in season. They assist in making Winter Feeding profitable. We carry all the varieties, including

Myer's Royal Spice,
2 lbs. 25c.; 5 lbs. 60c.; 25, \$2.75

International Stock Food,
3 lbs. 50c.; 25 lbs. \$3.75.

Buckwheat Flour,
from the best Mill in Ontario,
25 lbs. 60c.

Ogilvie's Glenora Flour, \$2.40 cwt.
" Hungarian, \$2.60 "
Five Roses - - \$2.60 "

Flour quotations for this week only.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCCERS, FEED & SEED
MERCHANTS,
BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Farming For Profit...

Every Farmer should keep these three words constantly in mind and conduct his farm on strict business principles. Guess work and haphazard methods are no longer used by successful and up-to-date farmers.

By reading THE WEEKLY SUN, the Farmer's Business Paper, you will get the very latest and most accurate information regarding your business.

THE SUN's market reports are worth many times the subscription price to you.

Every Farmer in Canada should realize the full value of the service THE SUN has rendered him in a public way. It was due to the action of THE SUN in giving voice to the opinions of the farmers that the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

We will send THE WEEKLY SUN from now to 1st January, 1905, in combination with the law relating to cattle guards, drainage across railways, and farm fires caused by railway locomotives has been amended.

No doubt we ought to love our work, but sometimes it seems about in the same category with loving our enemies.—Puck.

Prejudice squints when it looks and lies when it talks.—Abrantes.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

Indispensable in Winter.

There's a need in every home for

A few doses, at the first sign of a cold, will allay all throat irritation—take away hoarseness—check the inflammation—strengthen the lungs—ward off the cough.

All the healing, soothing, curative properties of Canadian Spruce Gum—combined with aromatics. Pleasant to take. 25 cts. bottle.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

of Canada, Ltd.

Head Office, - Toronto.

Issue all approved forms of Policies at Lowest Rates.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

T. G. CLUTE,
Agent.
Office on Mill St., Stirling.

HO! FOR CHRISTMAS!

—AT—
SCANTLEBURY'S
Big Departmental
Fairyland
At BELLEVILLE

Everything you can think of for Christmas Gift making at moderate Prices.

Books, Leather Goods, Purses, Wrist Bags, Albums, China, Brush Sets, Toilette Sets, Fountain Pens, Brass Goods, Silver Goods, Calendars, Cards, Travelling Companions, Pictures and Picture Framing Clocks, Vases, Egyptian Ware, Redwood China, Dickens Ware, Gold Plate Art Fans Cases, and a thousand other lines; and in the midst of it all a huge Wall Paper sale.

You can save your expenses to Belleville by shopping at Scantlebury's Fairyland.

Sunday School Library and Prize Books a specialty. Thousand upon Thousand of volumes to choose from.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
BELLEVILLE.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters, —AND— ALL KINDS OF PRINTING —AT— NEWS-ARGUS Office JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWEST RATES, At News-Argus Office

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904.

Vol. XXV, No. 20.

SALE OF Ladies' Cloth Jackets

2 only, sizes 34, 36, marked price \$6.50, sale price \$4.75.
2 only, sizes 34, 36, marked price \$9.00, sale price \$7.20.
1 only, size 34, marked price \$9.50, sale price \$7.25.
2 only, sizes 34, 36, marked price \$11.00, sale price \$8.75.
1 only, size 34, marked price \$12.00, sale price \$9.25.

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

we will offer the balance of our LADIES' FURS—Jackets, Ruffs, Capes, Muffs, Caparines, etc., at a Discount of

20 per cent. off the marked price,

for Cash. All our goods are marked in plain figures. This is an opportunity of buying good, reliable Furs, and means economy to buy now at

FRED. T. WARD'S,
YOUR TAILOR, FURNISHER & FURRIER.

Stock-Taking Sale.

Now is the time to get your Winter Coat cheap. A lot of odd sizes in Ladies' Coats, all new styles, extra quality beaver, for exactly half-price. Some odd lines left from last season's stock, were \$7.00 for \$3.00; \$5.00 for \$2.00.

Ladies' Cloth Skirts, extra heavy, finished with eight rows stitching, were \$2.50 for \$1.25. A discount of 25 per cent. off all Ladies' Skirts.

Black Sateen Blouses still going at half-price.

Men's Fur Coats, \$30.00 for \$20.00; \$25.00 for \$18.00.

A few Men's Heavy Ulsters left, \$6.00 for \$3.50.

Children's Persian Lamb Caps, only two left, \$2.50 for \$1.75.

A lot of Prints and Gingham to clear for 10c., were 12½c. and 15c. yd.

Some ends and remnants of Print at 8c. were 11 and 12½c.

Fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Produce wanted.

C. F. STICKLE.

SHAW'S

For all kinds of FRESH FRUIT.

**Oranges, Lemons,
California Grapes,
Stuffed Dates, Etc.**

Also, a fine line of FRESH CONFECTIONERY just arrived.

This way for CHEAP RAISINS, 5 lbs. for 25c.
FRESH BREAD and BUNS daily.

Just received, a fine line of CHINA and CUT GLASS for Xmas.

FRESH OYSTERS always on hand.

JOHN SHAW.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF
FINE PRINTING
..... AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes,
Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.
Gore Insurance Co.
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN,
Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Palace Shaving Parlor.

The undersigned has now open to the public the finest Shaving Parlor ever opened in Stirling.
Having been in Petrohror for the past year learning all the latest ideas of the profession, I am now prepared to do all work up-to-date. A call solicited.
Shop opposite Post Office, formerly Parker Brothers Bank.

W. W. HAGERMAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO CALL on retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory; straight salary \$20 paid weekly and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful; Enclose self-addressed envelope. Superintendent Travelers, 882 Madison Bldg., Chicago.

County Affairs.

By Act of Parliament it is compulsory on the County of Hastings to build or provide a home for indigent poor. This action must be taken before the end of 1905 and the matter will be a question which will be largely dealt with by the present County Council. Where the site will be and the style of building is not as yet known, but in all probability a small committee will be appointed at this session to deal with the matter and report at the next session.

Another matter to come up this year will be the disposition of the \$25,000 grant for good roads which will be about the share the County will receive of the mill on dollar grant which has been made by the Ontario Legislature. Hastings was left out in the original list of Counties to benefit, but the then warden, Mr. Holgate, and Mr. Aylesworth, County Clerk, went to Toronto and secured for the County a share of the appropriation. The disposition of the grant will, no doubt, be made with all the usual foresight displayed by the County Legislators.—Ontario.

New Railway Charters.

At the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament a number of new railway charters will be asked for. Two of these are for new lines in this vicinity.

Chrysler and Bethune of Ottawa, solicitors for the Canada Atlantic, give notice of application for a charter for the Central Ontario Counties Railway, with power to construct from Ivanhoe, in the County of Hastings, on the Canadian Pacific, through the Township of Rawdon, Hastings County; the Townships of Seymour, Percy, Cramahe, Haldimand and Hamilton, in the County of Northumberland; the Townships of Hope, Clark, and Darlington, in the County of Durham; the Townships of Whitby and Pickering in the County of Ontario, and the Township of Scarborough, in the County of York, to Agincourt on the Canadian Pacific.

An application for a charter for a railway apparently over a similar route is made in the name of A. B. Colville, Campbellford. This road calls for power to construct a road from a point on the Canadian Pacific between Blairton and Ivanhoe, thence southwesterly through the Counties of Hastings, Peterboro, and Northumberland, to Cobourg, and thence westerly and northwesterly through the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York, to a point on the Canadian Pacific between Locust Hill and Leaside Junction. The name of the line is to be the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western.

Spring Brook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

An engine with van and snow plow, ran off the C. O. R. track north of Rawdon station last Monday morning. Trains were delayed for two days.

Mr. Arthur Thorburn, of Broadview, Assa., was the guest of Mr. P. Welch on Sunday and Monday.

Miss Blanche Stevenson, of Crookston, was the guest of Mrs. P. Welch last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Green returned home from their wedding trip last Monday.

The Eckhardt Family of Swiss bell ringers played to a crowded house here last Wednesday evening. The hall was so full that a large number of late arrivals could not gain admittance.

Aphorisms.

Might may not make right, but it usually manages to make good.

One trouble with some men who pay as they go is they go very little.

Wise is the man who uses his stumbling blocks as stepping stones.

A poor man may be able to point to rich relations with pride, but he seldom does.

But for the need of horrible examples many a man's usefulness would never be properly listed.

Most of the things a man says would benefit the world just as much if he neglected to say them.

During leap year a great many girls are afflicted with palpitation of the heart.

Ernest Cashel, the murderer, who escaped from custody at Calgary, N. W. T., on Dec. 10, two days before that set for his execution, and who was recaptured on Sunday, will be hanged on Feb. 2nd.

County and District Items

The temperature was 88 below zero at Bancroft on Monday night of last week.

Mr. Thos. Maxwell, of Bancroft, was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning of last week.

It is reported that the company owning the Belmont gold mines at Cordova have again commenced operations.

Marmora School Board has passed a requisition asking the County Council to make Marmora an Entrance Examination centre.

Mr. Wm. M. Adams, of Rawdon, and Miss Eliza Alberta Blakely were married at the home of Mr. John Blakely, of Chapman, on the evening of Jan. 18.

In all the northern part of the county the snow is over three feet deep on the level. In the western part of the province a still greater depth is reported in many places.

The Belleville Ontario of Monday says: "James Wallace, who about a year ago deserted from the Royal Canadian Field Artillery at Kingston, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Hayes. The prisoner is said to live near Stirling."

Wm. Wilcox, of Frankford, was fatally injured while cutting wood on the west side of the river on Wednesday of last week. A limb fell, striking him on the head, and causing such injuries as resulted in death in a few hours. He was 88 years of age.

The Bancroft Times says:—"The preliminary survey of the C. O. R. extension, has been completed as far as Lake St. Peter, seven miles from Maynooth, and the surveyors returned to Bancroft on Saturday. They started in again on Monday morning to locate the permanent line."

Marmora Herald: Stirling has a public library, a horticultural society, a hockey club, a school board that meets regularly. Madoc has a Y. M. C. A. library and reading rooms. Bancroft has a civic association and a skating rink. Nearly all the other local villages show signs of activity in matters in which Marmora runs great danger of going to sleep.

Fire destroyed the barn of Mr. Alexander Elchert, farmer, of the 1st con. of Huntington, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. The building with all its contents, consisting of a large quantity of grain, hay, and farming implements, was totally destroyed. There was an insurance of \$400 on the building, but no insurance on the contents. How the fire originated is not known.

The Marmora Herald says: "Messrs. Almon Reid, of Foxboro, and Geo. A. Labey, of Frankford, were in town on Thursday and purchased the Marmora water power at Deer River, where the mill was burned last fall. They will ship in machinery this winter and in the spring start manufacturing staves, heading, etc. Mr. Downes has a contract of getting out for them this winter 1000 standard of elm."

Mr. J. C. Moran, of Lower Faraday, lost his house and all its contents by fire on Tuesday morning. The fire was discovered about six o'clock, and had gained such headway that the family had barely time to escape with their lives. All they had on was their night clothes, and the thermometer stood about 88 below zero. A lady teacher, who boarded in the house, saved part of her clothing. The loss is a very severe one to Mr. Moran, who is not blessed with any too much of this world's goods, and is entitled to a good deal of practical sympathy.—Bancroft Times.

It Is Well To Remember

That opportunity is the cream of time.

That the sunniest lives have seasons of shadow.

That the more you say the less people remember.

That a mother's tears are the same in all languages.

That a man cannot go where temptation cannot find him.

That good breeding is a letter of credit all over the world.

That he who depends on another dines ill and sups worse.

That good is slow; it climbs. That evil is swift; it descends.

That he who does good to another man does good also to himself.

That there is not a single moment in life that we can afford to lose.

That publicity is the barn door upon which fools love to chalk their names.

That the plant of happiness cannot thrive without the air of cheerfulness.

That the noblest and most exalted character is also the tenderest and most helpful.

It is reported that the royal visit to Ireland has been fixed for April 25.

The Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
Capital Authorized - - - \$2,000,000.
Capital Paid Up - - - 1,300,000.
Reserve Fund - - - 325,000.

This Bank has unexcelled facilities for handling your Banking Business.



Advances made to Farmers, at reasonable rates. Sale notes discounted or taken for collection. Forms supplied free of charge.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed from date of deposit. One dollar will open an account.

Absolute Security. Modern Methods. Courteous Treatment.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

"Sterling Hall."

STOCK TAKING

= Economy Sale =

Where every dollar will do much more than a dollar's duty.

3 dozen Dark Flannelette Wrappers, choice patterns, nicely trimmed and braided, sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, regular value \$1.50, on sale at \$1.00.

12 only, Black Mercerized Sateen, fleece lined Skirts, regular \$1.25, on sale at 90c.

6 only, Comforters, size 53 x 72, to clear at \$1.00.

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

4 dozen assorted sizes and styles of Winter Caps, regular 50c. and 75c., on sale at 40c. each.

Free Dinnerware.

We are giving away with ART BAKING POWDER an assortment of Sage Brook

Green and Gold Dinnerware.

12 Fruit Saucers, in green and gold decoration, and 1 lb. Art Baking Powder for 50c.

4 Cups and Saucers and 1 lb. Art Baking Powder, 50c.

6 Bread and Butter Plates and 1 lb. " " 50c.

1 Tea Pot or Sugar Bowl and 1 lb. " " 50c.

1 each, 8 and 10 in. Platters " " 50c.

For other parts of set, see circulars.

W. R. MATHER,

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Great Clearing Sale OF WINTER FOOTWEAR AT J. W. BROWN'S

Note these Prices:

Men's oil-tanned Moccasins, \$1.00 to \$1.25
Boys' " " " " .75 to .85
" gum rubbers, 1 buckle, .75 to .85
" sizes 1 to 5, .25 for 1.75
Men's Long Felt Boots, 2.25 for 1.75
" Short Felt Boots, 1.00 to 2.00

The above mentioned are CASH PRICES. Call in and be convinced that we are doing just as we advertise. Leave your order now for a pair of Hand Made Boots. You will soon need them. REPAIRING done neatly. Rips sewed free. We would respectfully ask all those who have accounts due to please call and settle, as we cannot do business without money.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

Custom Sawing.

Bring on your logs. Will be sawing as usual at Gullett's Mill, Wellman's Corners, in the Spring.

J. F. GULLETT.

FOR SALE

6 Good Cows and 8 Heifers coming 3 years old, all coming in.

W. HARLOW,

Lot 11, Con. 3, Rawdon.

FOR SALE

House and Lot in 9th Concession of Sidney, recently occupied by Thos. Danford. For particulars apply to

R. N. BIRD,

Lot 23, Con. 8, Sidney.

Special Notice.

PERSONS WANTING HORSE FORKS

in their barn would save money to see us before purchasing.

We have a full line of either wood or steel tracks, reversible cars for either fork or slings, and all the latest improvements and of the best manufacturers, which we will give special rates to be erected during the winter.

We are also dealers in U. S. Cream Separators, Wind Mills, Harness, and all kinds of Carriages.

Also, a full line of MASSEY-HARRIS Farm Implements.

Only one Cutter left, which will be sold at a great discount.

LANKTREE & FRENCH.

P. S.—Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Blacksmith Work and repairing. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

N. LANKTREE,

Joyce's Old Stand.

Horse for sale.

FOR SALE.

A good, heavy, Cook Stove, with 14 pipes and 4 elbows all good. Price only \$7.50.

Mrs. E. W. BROOKS.

FOR SALE.

The House and Lot on Front Street, just west of Mrs. Caldwell's, formerly occupied by the late Thos. Weese. For terms and further particulars apply to OAKLEY VAN DERVOORT, Stirling, or

Mrs. JOHN F. HARRY, Trenton.

Farm For Sale

OR TO LET.

The South Half of Lot 17 in the 8th Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres more or less. About fifty acres under cultivation, the balance in pasture and woodland. Good frame house and frame barn, and Good frame house and frame barn, and Good frame house and frame barn. The farm is a first class one, and known as the Radford farm. For terms and further particulars, apply to

JAMES DUNKLEY,

Hard's Station.

FARM FOR SALE

The East Half of Lot 10, in the 3rd Con. of Rawdon, containing 100 acres. Good large brick house, and good barns and outbuildings. A never failing spring near barn. Good orchard. The farm is a first class one, and known as the Radford farm. For terms and further particulars, apply to

N. B. WHITE, Stirling.

E. SAGER,

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC HORSESHOER

Leveling and balancing the action and gait of horses, and remedying and curing the different diseases of the foot and leg, such as Laminitis or founder, Ullitis, Cornitis, Contraction, Quarter Cracks, Malarial Joint Lameness, Interference, cross forcing or any faulty action of the horse. Consultation free of charge. Come and give us a trial and be convinced. All work guaranteed or money refunded.

E. SAGER,

Mumby's Old Stand, Spring Brook.

BRITAIN WORKS QUIETLY

HER PRESTIGE IN FAR EAST IS GAINING GROUND.

Chinese Reformers Conduct Their Propaganda From Shanghai.

The greatest diplomacy is that which makes a way along the line of least resistance, and gains its point with a minimum of force expended. For some time six or eight years at any rate, the Chinese Empress Dowager and her courtiers have been growing more and more attentive to Britain, and to the sound British ideas which she advocates. Britain has spoken quietly, and China has listened obediently, and the Chinese have been steadily growing more and more attentive to Britain, and to the sound British ideas which she advocates. Britain has spoken quietly, and China has listened obediently, and the Chinese have been steadily growing more and more attentive to Britain, and to the sound British ideas which she advocates.

REFORM MOVEMENT.

And wherever they have gone they have initiated a movement for the regeneration of China. This movement arises from the hatred and inevitable resentment of the whole Chinese race against the ruling of their country by the Empress Dowager and her advisers. But the domestic incompetents in Peking tried to crush the growth of the movement, and have made matters very much worse; hired assassins were sent to Hong Kong by the Reformers, and murdered some of the British officials, and the British Government did not insist on territorial or other concessions as reparation, nor make any fuss in any way.

TOOK IT QUIETLY.

Quietly and unconcernedly it notified China that, among civilized countries, political refugees must not be hunted down, and that to send emissaries to commit crimes in another country's jurisdiction is barbarous. China took no notice, but in fact tried to repeat the offences. And still Britain was so quiet that nearly everybody said, "British policy in China is all that is asleep or dead." But it was not; Britain was thinking, and watching, while they were bringing the answer quickly enough.

The British settlement in Shanghai practically is Shanghai.

COSMOPOLITAN LINES.

In practice it is run as most British places are; the door is open wide for all nations to come in and make themselves at home, on land, trade, vote, and even have seats in the Municipal Council. Now, so long as China was fair and square with Britain, this concession was never allowed to be used by Chinese to the detriment of the native authorities.

The settlement is policed by the foreign municipal force, but whenever the Chinese authorities desired the arrest of any individual, the foreign council effected the arrest and handed him over, only taking the precaution to hold a preliminary inquiry in the mixed court, to make sure there was a prima facie case in Chinese law.

SORT OF EXTRADITION.

This it amounted to a sort of extradition. Under the treaties, Great Britain has no option, she is bound to hand over to China any Chinese subject who breaks Chinese law, for the settlement is still China's own territory. Thus, the anti-dynastic propaganda could not be carried out in Shanghai.

It is a fact that when known British persons have come to Shanghai, with the idea of taking refuge from Chinese law, they have been warned authoritatively that the foreign authorities would not refuse to hand them over if asked.

But the Peking authorities continued to misrule, and the Chinese continued to grow disaffected.

PROTESTS UNHEEDIED.

So, friendly protests being unheeded, Britain simply relaxed her voluntary restrictions in the matter of reform propaganda. The result was seen in the Supma case, which has gained some notoriety in this instance. The Reformers published not a certain thing on a certain day, but a long-continued series; they began gradually, knowing how the British authorities had discontinued over-zealous speaking. In due time they realized that they were not being taken to task, as they expected, so they grew bolder and bolder in their denunciations of the way their country was being sold to the enemy. In all civilized countries it is allowable to denounce the Government, when it goes wrong; these Chinese did that, but under very peculiar circumstances they would have been liable to deportation for it.

OBSTACLES RAISED.

For some time the Chinese authorities tried to restrict the English municipal authorities to the point of view, but various difficulties and obstacles were raised, and nothing was done. Finally, the "sentences" published, and continued. All this time the Chinese who were connected with the propaganda for their reform publication could have easily escaped from Shanghai, and some of them did go to Japan. The rest remained doubtless having made private inquiries in the right direction, and received some favorable answers. In a word, the all would have been. For these are no ignorant Chinese, but highly educated in the western learning, worthy men, who have the advice of the very best British lawyers in Shanghai.

NO MORE INCIDENT.

Thus the act of the British Government in devising colorable pretexts for refusing to give them up, is no more incident nor happy nor decision, but a carefully considered policy. It is a policy which will not meet its way, then the natural displeasure of the people against their Government shall be allowed to take its course, so far as Britain is concerned. It has saved the Manchurian dynasty from destruction, but will not go on doing so if her advice is heeded.

This will mean that the Reformers will be able to operate from Shanghai instead of overseas. Soon the effect of this will be so marked that Peking will have to recognize the Reform party as a real power in the land, and act accordingly.

CHINA'S SALVATION.

If China can be saved it will be by the Chinese themselves, with aid and encouragement from foreigners. If the dynasty can be saved it will be by making friends with the Reformers. The time is now a happy one, these questions should be answered, to time, but the Supma case is an important step towards a climax. Some powers favor the handing over of the Supma men to China, but Sir Ernest Satow replies, "This is a British concession; other nations please mind their own business."

THE CAVE OF GHOSTS.

Requires a Very Strong Nerve to Explore It.

One of the curiosities of Oakley Creek, N. S. W., is a cave which very few people care to enter. It is of the usual order of stalactite and stalagmite shapes and figures, but in order to get inside the visitor must crouch and squeeze himself through a narrow opening and grope his way in the inky darkness until a few yards till he can stand erect and light a torch.

As soon as he has done this, he sees, faintly, the weird shapes assumed by the water dripping from the limestone, and he hears a faint noise. He feels inclined to make his exit at once, but he hears something moving all round him, and presently something touches him.

He concludes that there are uncanny spirits about, and this sensation is multiplied many times in intensity when, on turning to retreat his steps, he finds himself confronted by a tall, ghostly figure.

If the visitor has a strong nerve, or has been forewarned, which is not always the case, he recognizes that the ghostly figure is a senseless block, formed by the dripping from the limestone, and that the moving creatures are bats.

There is one part of the cave which no man has as yet explored; it is called the Blow Hole. One adventurous visitor was about to squeeze himself through this narrow aperture, when it occurred to him to throw a stone through. He did so, listening for the stone to touch bottom, and the dull sound that finally came convinced him that there was a sheer drop of 200 feet on the other side of the Blow Hole.

ORIGIN OF ALGEBRA.

Antiquity Discovered in Library of Columbia.

An Arabian mathematician, who flourished in the reign of Haroun Al Raschid, of Arabian Nights fame, wrote the first book on algebra. The work was translated into Latin away back in the dark ages. The translations, with one or two exceptions, were lost until comparatively recent times, and now one has been found by chance in the library of Columbia University. In examining some of the manuscripts in the library, David R. Smith came upon a document of very ancient appearance. It proved to be a translation of the works of Mohammed Ben Musa, Al Khwarizmi, the most celebrated mathematician of the Baghdad school, which flourished under Mamun Haroun Al Raschid and Al Mansur.

The manuscript came to Columbia in a large consignment of old books and papers sought in the second hand book shops of Europe. Its presence was unnoticed until Professor Smith made a careful examination. He reported his find to Librarian Canfield, who verified the authenticity of the document.

ADMIRER HIS VECURITY.

Once a number of kindred spirits were enjoying a supper in the land of Burns. When the cloth was removed and the usual toasts were proposed someone suggested a song. The efforts of the first Scotchman met with such a hearty reception that others were induced to follow his example.

In the end it was found that everyone had contributed to the evening's entertainment but the medical gentleman who occupied the vice-chair. "Come, come, Dr. Macdonald," said the chairman, "we cannot let you escape."

The doctor protested he could not sing. "An matter of fact," he explained, "my voice is altogether unmusical, and resembles the sound caused by the net of rubbing a brick along the joints of a door."

The company attributed this to the doctor's modesty. Good singers, by the way, are always needed a lot of pressing.

"Very well," said the doctor, "if you can find it, I will sing."

Long before he had finished his address, the doctor's face was as red as a beet, and he had fairly described his own case.

SOME SURPRISING FACTS

WHERE BRITAIN'S CLEVER MEN COME FROM.

Scotland Takes First, Ireland Second, and England Last Place.

There are few subjects more interesting or more keenly disputed than the question of whether great men spring from any one source. It is a question which can only be satisfactorily settled by taking a considerable amount of labor by taking a certain number of our most famous men and seeing precisely how they have been contributed by different parts of the country. The results of such an inquiry are certainly surprising and calculated to upset many cherished convictions.

For the purpose of this article the writer has taken 1,000 of the most prominent and representative names contained in the dictionaries of biography, and has classified them according to place of origin, with this result:

Limiting one's investigation to famous men now living, we find that of our representative thousand England (which for our purpose includes Wales) contributed exactly 700—seven-tenths of the total; Scotland ranks second with 142, and Ireland is content with a round 100; while the remaining fifty-eight come from other countries. This result is pretty much as one might have expected, having regard to relative population. When we consider the proportion to its numbers contributed by each country, we reach some

INSTRUCTIVE RESULTS.

Thus we see that the tables are turned to this extent. Scotland gives us one notable man out of every 31,500 of her population; Ireland falls a long way behind her sister country by producing one in 44,600 (taking in this, as in all other cases, the nearer hundred); and England actually takes the last place with one man of mark to every 46,500 of her children; so that, very outwardly, we are brought face to face with the astonishing fact that Scotland's capacity for producing great men is roughly 50 per cent. greater than that of England. This is indeed a feather in Scotland's cap.

There are thousands of estimable people with whom it is an article of belief that the provinces give birth to more celebrated men than the Metropolis. This, at least, is a conviction to which facts lend no support.

Of the 1,000 men of mark chosen for the purpose of this article no fewer than 196 were actually born, at least in London. This is a surprisingly large proportion of the 700 claimed for England and Wales, and shows that of every seven men of note born south of the Tweed approximately two first saw the light within the 117 square miles known as the County of London. This leaves but 504 celebrities for the whole of the rest of England and Wales. In other words, while London takes 23,100 to one man of mark, the rest of the island has to yield one man to 1,416 heads and shoulders above his fellows. The provinces only produce his match from 55,500 of their population.

Art finds a remarkably fertile soil in London; for of the few members of our Royal Academy it has furnished more than a score, to say nothing of such giants of the brush and pencil as Mr. Holman Hunt, Sir John Tenniel, Mr. E. T. Reed, Mr. Linley Sambourne, Mr. Leslie Ward, and many others almost equally famous; while it is also notably productive of poets, scientists, men of letters, doctors, lawyers, and musicians. To select but a few typical names, London can claim as her children the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Mr. Beer, Mr. Tree, Sir Edward Clarke and Professor Crookes, Miss Bradshaw and Mr. Zangwill.

But if the capital eclipses the provinces in numbers, the country can claim names not a whit less great than those associated with the Metropolis. Manchester has given birth to three members of the Royal Academy, to Mr. Hayden Coffin and Mr. Sydney Grundy; from Edinburgh we get such diverse celebrities as the Archbishop of York, Dr. Jameson, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir Archibald Clark, Sir Theodore Martin, from Dublin come Sir Robert Ball, Lord Ashbourne, the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Stanhope Forbes; and to Liverpool we owe Sir Dyce Duckworth, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, and many others. Leeds has contributed the present Poet-Laureate, the architect, Sir John Lubbock, and Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A.; Blackburn, Mr. John Morley; Derby, Mr. Herbert Spencer; Belfast, Lord Kelvin and Mr. James Bryce, and so on. No doubt these towns may rightly claim a much larger share in modern men of fame; the names given are only

INTENDED TO BE TYPICAL.

Then many of our greatest writers and men of letters have given us Mr. Kipling and Lord Roberts. Tasmania contributed Mrs. Humphry Ward, Switzerland, Lady Butler, of "Toll Callers," P.R.A.; Canada, Lord Parker, Holman Hunt, and Mr. Abbott, R.A.

But, to return to England, while we find that London is a more productive soil for fame than the provinces, we find another disappointment. The provinces have produced more great names than the northern counties. Thus, while Hampshire has one celebrated son out of each 11, Lancashire and Shropshire one out of each 22,000, Yorkshire can only show one in 40,000, Durham one in 60,000, and Yorkshire, difficult as it is to be believed, one in 70,000. Suffolk, in spite of her derogatory qualification as "silly," actually

heads the provincial list by being able to produce one really big man to every 15,000 of her people—London 115,000.

PARISIAN DOG BARBER.

Institution Resulting from Pampering of Canines.

It is astonishing with what zeal every means of earning an honest penny is piled in Paris. No city in the world has so many queer little trades, by which those practicing them scrape together enough money to make a living. The king of this class is, of course, the ragpicker. He starts out before the dawn, armed with a lantern and a long hooked piece of iron, and explores the rubbish boxes placed outside every door in the capital, before the municipal carts come to carry off their contents. Then there is the street vendor, who picks up the cigar and cigarette stumps which lie round the Paris cafés. There are men, too, who search the streets for fallen money, and who generally find enough to keep them from starvation.

One of the most characteristic of these strange tradesmen is the dog barber. The favorite dog of the Parisian is the French poodle, or "mouton," as he is popularly called. It is chiefly for his shaggy hair that the dog barber exists. In the hot days one continually hears the long drawn out cry, "To-o-o-deur de chiens," and meets the familiar figure of the dog barber, with his box of instruments slung over his shoulder. Many of these dog barbers, however, whose houses they visit at stated intervals to make the toilet of the privileged poodles—for the Paris mouton is the "spoiled child" among dogs.

The result has been the development of the dog barber as an artist. He clips and shaves his customers' dogs in most elaborate fashion. Some are left with shaggy manes, with a tuft at the end of their tails, to imitate a lion. Others again, are clipped in stripes, making them look like black zebras, and others have their faces clipped and colored by a pair of fierce moustaches left with fluffy bracelets of hair around each foot. At any time of the day, as long as daylight lasts, the dog barber will be found at work on the Seine embankment. Seated on a campstool, and generally surrounded by an admiring crowd of children, and shaved according to the directions given him by the owner. The banks of the Seine have been selected for his operation, because the river is handy to bathe the animal after he has been clipped and combed.

APPLYING MANURE.

In the first place, quality more than quantity should be the aim of the manure maker. To this end, just sufficient bedding should be used to prevent any loss of liquid droppings of stock. Animals should be given plenty of room in stalls and pens, as it is easier to care for them properly than when confined to very close quarters. I prefer clover hay to anything else and always say it carefully for this purpose writes Mr. W. W. Stevens. It makes a manure twice as valuable as wheat or oat straw. Leaves are also preferable to straw, and if there is any woodland on the farm it is no difficult matter to provide them for winter bedding. Winter is the best time for bedding during winter and spring should be stored in the barn or stable, where it can be had at any time as needed, otherwise in severe weather, when straw stacks are frozen up, stock is likely to be poorly bedded and a loss of manure is the result.

If it is a dairy farm, or if other stock is kept, and it is desirable to clean out stables every day, or even every week, a good manure pit should be provided. If the barn has a stone foundation, this pit may be conveniently constructed on one end or side of same, by scooping out a basin in the soil and then building a tight wall either of stone or boards on the other sides of pit.

If there is plenty of room in stable for manure to accumulate a few weeks at a time, I prefer to carry it direct to the fields where it is needed most, and where I am likely to get the best returns in the shortest time from increased crops.

Winter manure on land to be plowed under for spring crops if there is winter grain that needs the application. If the manure is needed on spring crops, pile it up in stacks and apply it in early spring, then work it well into the surface soil.

I like the plan followed by some good farmers of improving the quality of manure by scattering plaster or acid phosphate in stables every few days. These act as absorbents and retainers of liquid excrements and make the very best of manure. When they are used, the carting of the manure should be directly from the stable to the field, to avoid any possibility of waste from leaching or exposure to the weather.

THOUGHTFUL LITTLE WIFE.

"Henry," greeted the little blue-eyed woman, "do you remember saying you were going to color your moustaches brown?"

"Yes, dear," replied her big nose.

"Well, I knew you were busy, so I colored it."

"You? How did you color it, pray?"

"Why, I painted, of course."

PINK STRONGER THAN STEEL.

Calculation confirmed by experiment has shown that weight of weight, plus wood is stronger than weight in both wood and metal. It is in fact, a metal could be made into a hollow rod equalling a bamboo rod in stiffness without exceeding its weight. In structures of wood the joints are always at the

LIBRARY OF THE VATICAN

RICH MANUSCRIPTS WITHIN ITS WALLS.

Gospel Written by St. Chrysostom—Acts of Apostles in Gold.

The Vatican library is made like a great Roman temple, that is, a great room, borne up by square pillars, spreads itself at the further end of it into two wings of buildings, which also are full of great precious wherein the books are kept, says a writer in the London Globe. At the entrance of this library you are let into a fair chamber full of desks for a dozen writers who have good stipends for the copying out of books in all languages. Round about this room hang the pictures of all the cardinals that have been bishops of Rome, since Sixtus Quintus his times. Then, entering into the library itself, I saw a vast wide room supported by square pillars, about which were many cupboards where the manuscripts were conserved from dust and vermin. On the wall on the right hand are painted in fresco the general councils of the church, and on the left hand, in the midst lying open upon a throne, and with the order and the place of precedence in them, as also some notable accidents in ecclesiastical history, and the pictures of the fathers of the Church. On the left hand are painted all the famous libraries anciently mentioned by authors and upon the sides of the square pillars are painted the inventors and promoters of learning and letters. This long room spreads itself at least into two wings on each hand, both of which are

FULL OF CURIOUS BOOKS.

both manuscript and printed books, divers of which manuscripts. Monsignor Holstenius showed me with particular care and affection, having known me before, and they were these as far as I can remember, to wit:—A vast Hebrew Bible, too heavy almost for any man to carry; an old book of sermons in Latin, in whose margin St. Thomas of Aquino had made some marginal notes in his own handwriting; a curious China book all in hieroglyphics, painted and folded up in many folds; one Ptolemy in his navigations, both printed and depicted it, as Monsignor Holstenius told me; Poldore Virgil's "History of England," written with his own hand; a little book written on bark and leaves of trees, hence the word "folium," for a leaf is a book; the Acts of the Apostles in Greek and curiously written letters of gold; and the Gospels written by its Chrysostom's hand; an old Virgil, with the pictures of the history in old paintings; an old Terence (twelve hundred years old, as the ancient ever Politan saw, as he testified under his own handwriting in the inside of the cover of the book. I saw also here some letters of princes and great persons, as of St. Charles Borromeus, his own handwriting, to Cardinal Sirletto; of Queen Mary of England; of Philip of Spain, her husband, styling himself King of Spain, England and France, though others called him only the Queen's husband. (This is quaintly proved and delightful enough seventy years after the Armada.)

THE POPE'S GARDENS.

Having thus seen the library, I descended into the Pope's private garden, full of fountains, orange trees and pleasant walks. Here are three unavoidable wetting places to those that are not acquainted with the garden; as that of the door of the entrance; that in the midst of the great alley; that where the pineapple stands (i. e., the famous "pigna"); and that at the door as you go out toward the Belvedere. The garden, also as you go down to the iron stairs, the stairs, is not to be avoided. (These "wetting places," where unawares the visitor was suddenly soaked, were considered intensely funny in the seventeenth century. No Roman villa was perfect without ingenuities of the kind.) For I saw in this garden the pineapple of brass gilt which stood anciently upon the top of the Moles Adriane (Castle of St. Angelo), which is twice as high as a man can reach and about thirty feet in compass; and the two peacocks of brass (bronze) gilt also, which stood anciently upon the Sepulchre of the tomb, and some three or four yards long.

In a house I was led to see, hard by the Belvedere of the Maschere, which Michael Angelo called his study. It is a little built square, in whose walls are great niches, where the choice statues of the world are conserved under "lock and door" (sic) and free from the injury of ill weather. The chief statues are these:—The Laocoon (held to be the best statue in the world); Cleopatra, an incomparable piece, too; Apollo, Venus, and Antinous; and in the midst of the court, the old goddess, handless and footless statue of marble. It is broken up in the garden, at the theater last night, and which you can see from a balcony view of the stage. The chief statues are these:—The Laocoon (held to be the best statue in the world); Cleopatra, an incomparable piece, too; Apollo, Venus, and Antinous; and in the midst of the court, the old goddess, handless and footless statue of marble. It is broken up in the garden, at the theater last night, and which you can see from a balcony view of the stage.

CAUGHT NAPPING.

Wife: "What do you think of that hat Miss Fussadenther wore at church this morning?"

Husband: "It didn't notice Miss Fussadenther's hat."

"It's very funny you didn't see it. She sat directly in front of you."

"Well, suppose she did. Do you suppose I go to church to look at women's hats?"

"Well, my dear, it's the same hat Miss Fussadenther wore at the church last night, and which you can see from a balcony view of the stage."

Husband concludes that he was caught napping.

FIGHT WITH AN OCTOPUS.

Capt. S. F. Scott's Terrible Experience With One.

That monster of the ocean, the octopus, appears from time to time in real life, as a terrifying and a terror. Such is the story told in the Royal Magazine by Capt. S. F. Scott of British Columbia. He was sailing off Victoria with a party of friends, and while about on a fishing boat, got into a school of blackfish, one of which struck the little boat with such force that the occupant was sent flying into the water. Captain Scott, however, was not hurt.

It seemed a joke to be upset like that, and I laughed. But this was to be my last laugh for a long time, for just as I had come back to the boat and told my friends of the upset, a blackfish, and I felt myself being pulled down, and I was half-way below the knees—seized with such strength and suddenness and pulled down with such tremendous force that the boat was jerked clean over, and came down on the top of my head.

Like lightning came the truth. I was in the arms of a devil-fish. I knew that the water swarmed with the deadly octopus. I knew that one had got me. There is no mistaking the grasp. Every one of the devil-fish's eight powerful arms closes upon his prey, and he pulls down, down, until he drags it to the bottom.

With a desperate kick I freed myself from the creature below me. Seizing the boat, I had my arm under one of the thwart when the devil-fish caught me again.

I felt his grasp tighten. The pain was excruciating. With every movement that I made my flesh was lacerated. I began to grow weak from loss of blood. But I never relaxed my hold of the boat.

The agony must have lasted for only a few minutes in reality, but it seemed an eternity before I felt the clutch on my legs loosen. I kicked with all my strength, struggled, twisted, and then felt myself free. I think my solid boots must have injured the arms of the octopus and compelled him to let go. It was not until an hour and a half later that my friends noticed that my boat was motionless on the water, and came out to see what was the matter. They found me more dead than alive. The skin was nearly all gone from my feet to my knees, and above that it remained for weeks as black as a man's hat. For two months afterward I lived on milk.

Altogether, I was laid up for seven months as the result of my encounter.

TAKE A LOOK AT THE WIND.

Ever take a look at the wind? Can't see it, you say? Yes, you can. Some day when a gale is blowing and the atmosphere is cold, go out in your yard, and you will see it. It is a nice little trick. If the wind is blowing from the north hold the saw with its ends pointing one to the east the other to the west. Take the saw as if you were going to cut the air upward, and let the teeth, which are on top, tilt over until the flat part of the saw is at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon. Then, if you look along the teeth of the saw, you can see the wind pour over the teeth as plainly as the water over a waterfall.

CURING BY FORCE.

An instance of the belief maintained by some of the French peasantry in the efficacy of some local unqualified bonesetter in preference to a qualified practitioner is reported from Amboise. An old woman, bent almost double with age, and rheumatism, was haunted over by her relatives to the tender mercies of a local bonesetter to be straightened. He could think of no better way than to place her between two boards which were drawn close together by a rope. This treatment resulted in nearly every bone in the poor wretch's body being broken and in the stomach being ruptured before she was dead. The bonesetter and his victims' relatives who aided in his services have been arrested.

TIN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

It is reported from Johannesburg that a new and unexpected source of wealth has been discovered in the territory of the late Rep. Republic. Near the eastern border of the Transvaal, on the edge of the light-colored African plateau, three valuable lodes of tin ore have been found, and the deposits are apparently so extensive that predictions are heard that the new colony may prove to be as rich in tin and copper as it is already known to be in gold.

LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Fourteen tons of coal were consumed in cooking the banquet given at the London Guildhall in honor of Lord Mayor's Day. Forty turkeys were slaughtered to provide the main course, and the holding of the banquet required 250 wafers and 8,000 plate changes, the total cost being about \$35,000.

A BREAKNECK RACE.

A novel kind of race took place recently in Paris. Some fifteen athletes of both sexes started from the Great Wheel of the Avenue Suffren, raced to the Eiffel Tower, up the winding iron stairs to the last platform, down to earth, and back to the Great Wheel again. There were 700 steps to climb.

No, Cordelia, a floating gold isn't necessarily a light thing. Rivers' tender name is in old Rebeck's will. Friend, yes, it's mine in it. I don't mind it as a witness. What's the matter? Good gracious! What's the matter? I've lent him \$50 on the strength of it.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

BRISBANE.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Wheat—The offerings of winter wheat are very light, there is a better bidding demand and holders are asking 82c for No. 2 red and white and west, and another would probably have to pay that price this afternoon for car lots. But local dealers are only quoting 81c bid for No. 2 red and white outside. Goose is steady at 72c for No. 2 east. Spring is firmer at 76c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is higher at 91c for No. 1 hard, 92c for No. 1 northern, and 80c for No. 2 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Is firm at \$9.15 for cars of 60 per cent. patents in buyers' bags east or middle weights. Choice brands are held at 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is firm at \$4.65 to \$4.80 for second patents, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for strong brands, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled—Is steady at \$17 for cars of shorts and \$15 for beans in bulk east or middle weights. Manitoba shorts and middles at \$20 for cars of shorts and \$18 for beans, sacks included, on the track Toronto.

Barley—Is firmer at 41c for No. 2, 41c for No. 3 extra, and 40c for No. 3 east or west.

Buckwheat—Is in fair demand and steady to firm at 48c for No. 2 east or west.

Rye—Is in good demand and firmer at 52c for No. 2 east or west.

Corn—Is firmer. Canada mixed is quoted at 37c and yellow at 38c for car lots west. American is higher at 51c for No. 3 mixed and 52c for No. 3 yellow in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are in good demand and dearer at 32c for No. 1 white and 31c for No. 2 white east or low freights to New York. No. 2 white are quoted at 30c west.

Outmeal—Is firm at \$1.10 for cars of haves and \$1.35 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 30c more for broken lots.

Pears—Are steady at 62c for No. 2 east or west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The features of the trade is the over-abundance of the trade at present coming into the market, and dealers and considerable trouble in getting rid of anything but a small part of the stock offering. An unusual result of this glut is that the tub butter as quoted higher than rolls. The market all round is easy.

Creamery prints 20c to 22c do solids 19c to 20c do large rolls, choice 15c to 16c do tubs, good to fine 15c to 16c do choice 15c to 17c do medium 12c to 14c do poor 10c to 12c

Cheese—Is fairly steady and unchanged at 11c per pound for twins and 11c for large.

Eggs—Continue very firm in tone. Quotations are unchanged at 35c for new laid, 30c for selected fresh gathered, 27c for cold-storage and 25c for limed.

Potatoes—Receipts are not heavy. Cars on the track here are quoted at 70c to 75c. Potatoes out of store will at 85c to 90c.

Poultry—Outside of chickens the demand is quiet. Quotations are unchanged, choice chickens being quoted at 12c to 14c per pound, turkeys at 12c to 13c, ducks at 9c to 10c, and old fowls at 5c to 6c.

Dressed Hogs—The movement is quiet. Cars on track here are quoted at 86 per cwt.

Baled Hay—The bad state of the country roads is responsible for lighter receipts and the market has a firmer tone. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 per ton.

Baled Straw—The movement is fair. Quotations are unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONSIEUR MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 26.—Grain—The local market for oats is strong and prices show further advances, owing to scarcity. No. 2 white is sold at 37c, and even a fraction more, while No. 3 sold at 36c to 36 1/2c, and as 30c was made it is thought that it would be hard to get any more at 36c. No. 2 oats, low freight, west for export, 30 1/2c; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 29c; No. 4, 28c; No. 5, 27c; No. 6, 26c; No. 7, 25c; No. 8, 24c; No. 9, 23c; No. 10, 22c; No. 11, 21c; No. 12, 20c; No. 13, 19c; No. 14, 18c; No. 15, 17c; No. 16, 16c; No. 17, 15c; No. 18, 14c; No. 19, 13c; No. 20, 12c; No. 21, 11c; No. 22, 10c; No. 23, 9c; No. 24, 8c; No. 25, 7c; No. 26, 6c; No. 27, 5c; No. 28, 4c; No. 29, 3c; No. 30, 2c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c; No. 101, 0c; No. 102, 0c; No. 103, 0c; No. 104, 0c; No. 105, 0c; No. 106, 0c; No. 107, 0c; No. 108, 0c; No. 109, 0c; No. 110, 0c; No. 111, 0c; No. 112, 0c; No. 113, 0c; No. 114, 0c; No. 115, 0c; No. 116, 0c; No. 117, 0c; No. 118, 0c; No. 119, 0c; No. 120, 0c; No. 121, 0c; No. 122, 0c; No. 123, 0c; No. 124, 0c; No. 125, 0c; No. 126, 0c; No. 127, 0c; No. 128, 0c; No. 129, 0c; No. 130, 0c; No. 131, 0c; No. 132, 0c; No. 133, 0c; No. 134, 0c; No. 135, 0c; No. 136, 0c; No. 137, 0c; No. 138, 0c; No. 139, 0c; No. 140, 0c; No. 141, 0c; No. 142, 0c; No. 143, 0c; No. 144, 0c; No. 145, 0c; No. 146, 0c; No. 147, 0c; No. 148, 0c; No. 149, 0c; No. 150, 0c; No. 151, 0c; No. 152, 0c; No. 153, 0c; No. 154, 0c; No. 155, 0c; No. 156, 0c; No. 157, 0c; No. 158, 0c; No. 159, 0c; No. 160, 0c; No. 161, 0c; No. 162, 0c; No. 163, 0c; No. 164, 0c; No. 165, 0c; No. 166, 0c; No. 167, 0c; No. 168, 0c; No. 169, 0c; No. 170, 0c; No. 171, 0c; No. 172, 0c; No. 173, 0c; No. 174, 0c; No. 175, 0c; No. 176, 0c; No. 177, 0c; No. 178, 0c; No. 179, 0c; No. 180, 0c; No. 181, 0c; No. 182, 0c; No. 183, 0c; No. 184, 0c; No. 185, 0c; No. 186, 0c; No. 187, 0c; No. 188, 0c; No. 189, 0c; No. 190, 0c; No. 191, 0c; No. 192, 0c; No. 193, 0c; No. 194, 0c; No. 195, 0c; No. 196, 0c; No. 197, 0c; No. 198, 0c; No. 199, 0c; No. 200, 0c; No. 201, 0c; No. 202, 0c; No. 203, 0c; No. 204, 0c; No. 205, 0c; No. 206, 0c; No. 207, 0c; No. 208, 0c; No. 209, 0c; No. 210, 0c; No. 211, 0c; No. 212, 0c; No. 213, 0c; No. 214, 0c; No. 215, 0c; No. 216, 0c; No. 217, 0c; No. 218, 0c; No. 219, 0c; No. 220, 0c; No. 221, 0c; No. 222, 0c; No. 223, 0c; No. 224, 0c; No. 225, 0c; No. 226, 0c; No. 227, 0c; No. 228, 0c; No. 229, 0c; No. 230, 0c; No. 231, 0c; No. 232, 0c; No. 233, 0c; No. 234, 0c; No. 235, 0c; No. 236, 0c; No. 237, 0c; No. 238, 0c; No. 239, 0c; No. 240, 0c; No. 241, 0c; No. 242, 0c; No. 243, 0c; No. 244, 0c; No. 245, 0c; No. 246, 0c; No. 247, 0c; No. 248, 0c; No. 249, 0c; No. 250, 0c; No. 251, 0c; No. 252, 0c; No. 253, 0c; No. 254, 0c; No. 255, 0c; No. 256, 0c; No. 257, 0c; No. 258, 0c; No. 259, 0c; No. 260, 0c; No. 261, 0c; No. 262, 0c; No. 263, 0c; No. 264, 0c; No. 265, 0c; No. 266, 0c; No. 267, 0c; No. 268, 0c; No. 269, 0c; No. 270, 0c; No. 271, 0c; No. 272, 0c; No. 273, 0c; No. 274, 0c; No. 275, 0c; No. 276, 0c; No. 277, 0c; No. 278, 0c; No. 279, 0c; No. 280, 0c; No. 281, 0c; No. 282, 0c; No. 283, 0c; No. 284, 0c; No. 285, 0c; No. 286, 0c; No. 287, 0c; No. 288, 0c; No. 289, 0c; No. 290, 0c; No. 291, 0c; No. 292, 0c; No. 293, 0c; No. 294, 0c; No. 295, 0c; No. 296, 0c; No. 297, 0c; No. 298, 0c; No. 299, 0c; No. 300, 0c; No. 301, 0c; No. 302, 0c; No. 303, 0c; No. 304, 0c; No. 305, 0c; No. 306, 0c; No. 307, 0c; No. 308, 0c; No. 309, 0c; No. 310, 0c; No. 311, 0c; No. 312, 0c; No. 313, 0c; No. 314, 0c; No. 315, 0c; No. 316, 0c; No. 317, 0c; No. 318, 0c; No. 319, 0c; No. 320, 0c; No. 321, 0c; No. 322, 0c; No. 323, 0c; No. 324, 0c; No. 325, 0c; No. 326, 0c; No. 327, 0c; No. 328, 0c; No. 329, 0c; No. 330, 0c; No. 331, 0c; No. 332, 0c; No. 333, 0c; No. 334, 0c; No. 335, 0c; No. 336, 0c; No. 337, 0c; No. 338, 0c; No. 339, 0c; No. 340, 0c; No. 341, 0c; No. 342, 0c; No. 343, 0c; No. 344, 0c; No. 345, 0c; No. 346, 0c; No. 347, 0c; No. 348, 0c; No. 349, 0c; No. 350, 0c; No. 351, 0c; No. 352, 0c; No. 353, 0c; No. 354, 0c; No. 355, 0c; No. 356, 0c; No. 357, 0c; No. 358, 0c; No. 359, 0c; No. 360, 0c; No. 361, 0c; No. 362, 0c; No. 363, 0c; No. 364, 0c; No. 365, 0c; No. 366, 0c; No. 367, 0c; No. 368, 0c; No. 369, 0c; No. 370, 0c; No. 371, 0c; No. 372, 0c; No. 373, 0c; No. 374, 0c; No. 375, 0c; No. 376, 0c; No. 377, 0c; No. 378, 0c; No. 379, 0c; No. 380, 0c; No. 381, 0c; No. 382, 0c; No. 383, 0c; No. 384, 0c; No. 385, 0c; No. 386, 0c; No. 387, 0c; No. 388, 0c; No. 389, 0c; No. 390, 0c; No. 391, 0c; No. 392, 0c; No. 393, 0c; No. 394, 0c; No. 395, 0c; No. 396, 0c; No. 397, 0c; No. 398, 0c; No. 399, 0c; No. 400, 0c; No. 401, 0c; No. 402, 0c; No. 403, 0c; No. 404, 0c; No. 405, 0c; No. 406, 0c; No. 407, 0c; No. 408, 0c; No. 409, 0c; No. 410, 0c; No. 411, 0c; No. 412, 0c; No. 413, 0c; No. 414, 0c; No. 415, 0c; No. 416, 0c; No. 417, 0c; No. 418, 0c; No. 419, 0c; No. 420, 0c; No. 421, 0c; No. 422, 0c; No. 423, 0c; No. 424, 0c; No. 425, 0c; No. 426, 0c; No. 427, 0c; No. 428, 0c; No. 429, 0c; No. 430, 0c; No. 431, 0c; No. 432, 0c; No. 433, 0c; No. 434, 0c; No. 435, 0c; No. 436, 0c; No. 437, 0c; No. 438, 0c; No. 439, 0c; No. 440, 0c; No. 441, 0c; No. 442, 0c; No. 443, 0c; No. 444, 0c; No. 445, 0c; No. 446, 0c; No. 447, 0c; No. 448, 0c; No. 449, 0c; No. 450, 0c; No. 451, 0c; No. 452, 0c; No. 453, 0c; No. 454, 0c; No. 455, 0c; No. 456, 0c; No. 457, 0c; No. 458, 0c; No. 459, 0c; No. 460, 0c; No. 461, 0c; No. 462, 0c; No. 463, 0c; No. 464, 0c; No. 465, 0c; No. 466, 0c; No. 467, 0c; No. 468, 0c; No. 469, 0c; No. 470, 0c; No. 471, 0c; No. 472, 0c; No. 473, 0c; No. 474, 0c; No. 475, 0c; No. 476, 0c; No. 477, 0c; No. 478, 0c; No. 479, 0c; No. 480, 0c; No. 481, 0c; No. 482, 0c; No. 483, 0c; No. 484, 0c; No. 485, 0c; No. 486, 0c; No. 487, 0c; No. 488, 0c; No. 489, 0c; No. 490, 0c; No. 491, 0c; No. 492, 0c; No. 493, 0c; No. 494, 0c; No. 495, 0c; No. 496, 0c; No. 497, 0c; No. 498, 0c; No. 499, 0c; No. 500, 0c; No. 501, 0c; No. 502, 0c; No. 503, 0c; No. 504, 0c; No. 505, 0c; No. 506, 0c; No. 507, 0c; No. 508, 0c; No. 509, 0c; No. 510, 0c; No. 511, 0c; No. 512, 0c; No. 513, 0c; No. 514, 0c; No. 515, 0c; No. 516, 0c; No. 517, 0c; No. 518, 0c; No. 519, 0c; No. 520, 0c; No. 521, 0c; No. 522, 0c; No. 523, 0c; No. 524, 0c; No. 525, 0c; No. 526, 0c; No. 527, 0c; No. 528, 0c; No. 529, 0c; No. 530, 0c; No. 531, 0c; No. 532, 0c; No. 533, 0c; No. 534, 0c; No. 535, 0c; No. 536, 0c; No. 537, 0c; No. 538, 0c; No. 539, 0c; No. 540, 0c; No. 541, 0c; No. 542, 0c; No. 543, 0c; No. 544, 0c; No. 545, 0c; No. 546, 0c; No. 547, 0c; No. 548, 0c; No. 549, 0c; No. 550, 0c; No. 551, 0c; No. 552, 0c; No. 553, 0c; No. 554, 0c; No. 555, 0c; No. 556, 0c; No. 557, 0c; No. 558, 0c; No. 559, 0c; No. 560, 0c; No. 561, 0c; No. 562, 0c; No. 563, 0c; No. 564, 0c; No. 565, 0c; No. 566, 0c; No. 567, 0c; No. 568, 0c; No. 569, 0c; No. 570, 0c; No. 571, 0c; No. 572, 0c; No. 573, 0c; No. 574, 0c; No. 575, 0c; No. 576, 0c; No. 577, 0c; No. 578, 0c; No. 579, 0c; No. 580, 0c; No. 581, 0c; No. 582, 0c; No. 583, 0c; No. 584, 0c; No. 585, 0c; No. 586, 0c; No. 587, 0c; No. 588, 0c; No. 589, 0c; No. 590, 0c; No. 591, 0c; No. 592, 0c; No. 593, 0c; No. 594, 0c; No. 595, 0c; No. 596, 0c; No. 597, 0c; No. 598, 0c; No. 599, 0c; No. 600, 0c; No. 601, 0c; No. 602, 0c; No. 603, 0c; No. 604, 0c; No. 605, 0c; No. 606, 0c; No. 607, 0c; No. 608, 0c; No. 609, 0c; No. 610, 0c; No. 611, 0c; No. 612, 0c; No. 613, 0c; No. 614, 0c; No. 615, 0c; No. 616, 0c; No. 617, 0c; No. 618, 0c; No. 619, 0c; No. 620, 0c; No. 621, 0c; No. 622, 0c; No. 623, 0c; No. 624, 0c; No. 625, 0c; No. 626, 0c; No. 627, 0c; No. 628, 0c; No. 629, 0c; No. 630, 0c; No. 631, 0c; No. 632, 0c; No. 633, 0c; No. 634, 0c; No. 635, 0c; No. 636, 0c; No. 637, 0c; No. 638, 0c; No. 639, 0c; No. 640, 0c; No. 641, 0c; No. 642, 0c; No. 643, 0c; No. 644, 0c; No. 645, 0c; No. 646, 0c; No. 647, 0c; No. 648, 0c; No. 649, 0c; No. 650, 0c; No. 651, 0c; No. 652, 0c; No. 653, 0c; No. 654, 0c; No. 655, 0c; No. 656, 0c; No. 657, 0c; No. 658, 0c; No. 659, 0c; No. 660, 0c; No. 661, 0c; No. 662, 0c; No. 663, 0c; No. 664, 0c; No. 665, 0c; No. 666, 0c; No. 667, 0c; No. 668, 0c; No. 669, 0c; No. 670, 0c; No. 671, 0c; No. 672, 0c; No. 673, 0c; No. 674, 0c; No. 675, 0c; No. 676, 0c; No. 677, 0c; No. 678, 0c; No. 679, 0c; No. 680, 0c; No. 681, 0c; No. 682, 0c; No. 683, 0c; No. 684, 0c; No. 685, 0c; No. 686, 0c; No. 687, 0c; No. 688, 0c; No. 689, 0c; No. 690, 0c; No. 691, 0c; No. 692, 0c; No. 693, 0c; No. 694, 0c; No. 695, 0c; No. 696, 0c; No. 697, 0c; No. 698, 0c; No. 699, 0c; No. 700, 0c; No. 701, 0c; No. 702, 0c; No. 703, 0c; No. 704, 0c; No. 705, 0c; No. 706, 0c; No. 707, 0c; No. 708, 0c; No. 709, 0c; No. 710, 0c; No. 711, 0c; No. 712, 0c; No. 713, 0c; No. 714, 0c; No. 715, 0c; No. 716, 0c; No. 717, 0c; No. 718, 0c; No. 719, 0c; No. 720, 0c; No. 721, 0c; No. 722, 0c; No. 723, 0c; No. 724, 0c; No. 725, 0c; No. 726, 0c; No. 727, 0c; No. 728, 0c; No. 729, 0c; No. 730, 0c; No. 731, 0c; No. 732, 0c; No. 733, 0c; No. 734, 0c; No. 735, 0c; No. 736, 0c; No. 737, 0c; No. 738, 0c; No. 739, 0c; No. 740, 0c; No. 741, 0c; No. 742, 0c; No. 743, 0c; No. 744, 0c; No. 745, 0c; No. 746, 0c; No. 747, 0c; No. 748, 0c; No. 749, 0c; No. 750, 0c; No. 751, 0c; No. 752, 0c; No. 753, 0c; No. 754, 0c; No. 755, 0c; No. 756, 0c; No. 757, 0c; No. 758, 0c; No. 759, 0c; No. 760, 0c; No. 761, 0c; No. 762, 0c; No. 763, 0c; No. 764, 0c; No. 765, 0c; No. 766, 0c; No. 767, 0c; No. 768, 0c; No. 769, 0c; No. 770, 0c; No. 771, 0c; No. 772, 0c; No. 773, 0c; No. 774, 0c; No. 775, 0c; No. 776, 0c; No. 777, 0c; No. 778, 0c; No. 779, 0c; No. 780, 0c; No. 781, 0c; No. 782, 0c; No. 783, 0c; No. 784, 0c; No. 785, 0c; No. 786, 0c; No. 787, 0c; No. 788, 0c; No. 789, 0c; No. 790, 0c; No. 791, 0c; No. 792, 0c; No. 793, 0c; No. 794, 0c; No. 795, 0c; No. 796, 0c; No. 797, 0c; No. 798, 0c; No. 799, 0c; No. 800, 0c; No. 801, 0c; No. 802, 0c; No. 803, 0c; No. 804, 0c; No. 805, 0c; No. 806, 0c; No. 807, 0c; No. 808, 0c; No. 809, 0c; No. 810, 0c; No. 811, 0c; No. 812, 0c; No. 813, 0c; No. 814, 0c; No. 815, 0c; No. 816, 0c; No. 817, 0c; No. 818, 0c; No. 819, 0c; No. 820, 0c; No. 821, 0c; No. 822, 0c; No. 823, 0c; No. 824, 0c; No. 825, 0c; No. 826, 0c; No. 827, 0c; No. 828, 0c; No. 829, 0c; No. 830, 0c; No. 831, 0c; No. 832, 0c; No. 833, 0c; No. 834, 0c; No. 835, 0c; No. 836, 0c; No. 837, 0c; No. 838, 0c; No. 839, 0c; No. 840, 0c; No. 841, 0c; No. 842, 0c; No. 843, 0c; No. 844, 0c; No. 845, 0c; No. 846, 0c; No. 847, 0c; No. 848, 0c; No. 849, 0c; No. 850, 0c; No. 851, 0c; No. 852, 0c; No. 853, 0c; No. 854, 0c; No. 855, 0c; No. 856, 0c; No. 857, 0c; No. 858, 0c; No. 859, 0c; No. 860, 0c; No. 861, 0c; No. 862, 0c; No. 863, 0c; No. 864, 0c; No. 865, 0c; No. 866, 0c; No. 867, 0c; No. 868, 0c; No. 869, 0c; No. 870, 0c; No. 871, 0c; No. 872, 0c; No. 873, 0c; No. 874, 0c; No. 875, 0c; No. 876, 0c; No. 877, 0c; No. 878, 0c; No. 879, 0c; No. 880, 0c; No. 881, 0c; No. 882, 0c; No. 883, 0c; No. 884, 0c; No. 885, 0c; No. 886, 0c; No. 887, 0c; No. 888, 0c; No. 889, 0c; No. 890, 0c; No. 891, 0c; No. 892, 0c; No. 893, 0c; No. 894, 0c; No. 895, 0c; No. 896, 0c; No. 897, 0c; No. 898, 0c; No. 899, 0c; No. 900, 0c; No. 901, 0c; No. 902, 0c; No. 903, 0c; No. 904, 0c; No. 905, 0c; No. 906, 0c; No. 907, 0c; No. 908, 0c; No. 909, 0c; No. 910, 0c; No. 911, 0c; No. 912, 0c; No. 913, 0c; No. 914, 0c; No. 915, 0c; No. 916, 0c; No. 917, 0c; No. 918, 0c; No. 919, 0c; No. 920, 0c; No. 921, 0c; No. 922, 0c; No. 923, 0c; No. 924, 0c; No. 925, 0c; No. 926, 0c; No. 927, 0c; No. 928, 0c; No. 929, 0c; No. 930, 0c; No. 931, 0c; No. 932, 0c; No. 933, 0c; No. 934, 0c; No. 935, 0c; No. 936, 0c; No. 937, 0c; No. 938, 0c; No. 939, 0c; No. 940, 0c; No. 941, 0c; No. 942, 0c; No. 943, 0c; No. 944, 0c; No. 945, 0c; No. 946, 0c; No. 947, 0c; No.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association have decided not to make an exhibition at St. Louis. This decision is based on the restrictions which have been placed on the sale of Canadian Shorthorns in the United States. While these are nominally allowed to cross the lines free of duty, the actual restrictions upon entry are such as to practically nullify this freedom.

* If the final decision of breeders is not to exhibit, then the duty of the Government, Provincial and Dominion in regard to the St. Louis Fair, will be plain. That duty will be to withdraw all proposals looking to the making of exhibits of any kind at the Southern Fair. Live stock is Canada's chief industry, and if we do not make an exhibit in our chief line it is useless to make one of any kind.—The Weekly Sun.

The annual report of the Farmers' Institutes for 1903, part 8, has been received, and it contains interesting statistics, and other information of value. The Superintendent says: "The returns for 1903-04 show that the Farmers' Institute movement is still a popular one, and that the farmers of the Province of Ontario are anxious to become connected with an organization that will help them in their business. The membership for the first six months of 1903 is greater than ever before, being 23,754, an increase of 806 members over the same length of time for the previous year. There were also 46 more meetings held during the year, or 837 in all." North Hastings held 18 meetings, the second largest number of any Institute in the Province. The number of members in North Hastings up to June last was 506, a little less than for the previous year. This membership should be doubled. The largest membership is in Halton County, which has 818.

It is expected that the wedding of Princess Alice of Albany and Prince Alexander of Teck, on February 10th, will be one of the most brilliant events of its kind in recent years. The Princess is the only daughter of the late Duke of Albany, Queen Victoria's youngest son, who died in 1884. Her mother was Princess Helen of Waldeck and Pyrmont.

A double murder was committed near Alfred, Ont., a small village in Prescott county, on Sunday last, the result of a drunken spree. O. Goyette, a farm hand engaged by the Corrigan family, while on a drunken spree, quarreled with Mr. Corrigan, and in a frenzy split his head open with an axe. Goyette then met the young son of the family, and seizing hold of him knocked his brains out. Goyette tried to escape to an adjoining town, but was captured by the police near the original scene. The Corrigan family is one of the best known in the neighborhood.

The Sudbury Journal says:—"The 'Silk Special' which passed eastward over the C. P. R. a day or two ago was not much to look at, simply fourteen plain, ordinary box cars. It might have been so much pig-iron so far as appearances went, but, like many other things, it was not to be judged by appearances, and carried a cargo worth something like two and a half million dollars. Ten complete cars of silk were consigned to Prescott, New York, and one to dealers in Winnipeg, Montreal, and Toronto. The silk comes from Japan. In addition to the eleven cars of silk were two cars of skins and one of furs from the Yukon, bound for West St. John. The special had clear right of way, and made Imperial Limited time from coast to coast.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The King has consented to the band of the Black Watch coming to the Toronto Exhibition.

Mr. J. Atkins, a Lynden school teacher, lost an eye through being hooked by a cow.

Writes have been issued for four Parliamentary bye-elections in Quebec, to be held on Feb. 16.

The town of Aalesund, a Norwegian seaport, with a population of 11,000, was destroyed by fire.

Dr. Jameson, of Jameson raid fame, was among the successful candidates in the Cape Colony elections.

Four Buffalo boys, whose ages range from fifteen to eighteen years, confessed to the murder of a storekeeper.

Winnipeg's city directory for 1904 estimates Winnipeg's population at 77,804, an increase of 18,744 for the year.

It is claimed that the richest radium-bearing earth in the world has been discovered 115 miles north of Austin, Texas.

Oom Paul Kruger, the man chiefly responsible for the Boer war, is reported to be dying at the Hague, Holland. He is now eighty years of age.

The Wallace block at Dauphin, Man., was destroyed by fire, and the fire engine house was burned while the brigade were out at the first fire.

"Col." Arthur Lynch, who led the Irish brigade of the Boer forces, and who was convicted of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been released "on license."

The persons held for trial in Chicago in connection with the Iroquois Theatre horror will have to meet individual charges of homicide. Mayor Carter Harrison is among them.

On account of the recent snow storms the railway situation in western Ontario is worse than ever. Efforts to run trains on some of the branch lines have apparently been abandoned.

At Calgary John Cashel was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for assisting his brother to escape from jail, and Ernest Cashel, the recaptured murderer, was further reprimanded Feb. 2.

THE JUNGLE BEAUTY

SHE PLUCKS HER WARDROBE FROM THE TREES AND VINES.

Lace Bark is the Favorite Ball Dress Fabric of the Semi-civilized Belle of the West Indies—Living Jewels That Outshine the Diamond.

Down in the tropical jungles of Central America and the West Indies the head of the family is not worried by milliners' and dressmakers' bills. The semi-civilized belle of these lands knows how to get nearly the whole of her costume from the jungle. She manufactures it herself from the materials she gathers from nature. Though she may be able in rare cases to get from the one shop ten or fifteen miles away a few yards of cloth with which to make her dress, any trimming she may wish to put upon it must be searched for in the woods.

Lace bark is her favorite material for making anything light and dainty. This lace bark is the film which covers the heart of the lace bark tree. The natives carefully remove it and soak it in running water for three or four days in order to get off the gum and unnecessary fiber. After that it is bleached on the sands by the river and sprinkled now and then to whiten it. When it has become a creamy white it is pressed with a hot iron or a heated stone and is ready for use. It has a fine lace appearance and runs into more artistic patterns than any manufactured article. When made into a dress it is wonderfully beautiful.

The jungle girl uses it sparingly on her ordinary clothes, but for her ball dress flounce after flounce is used to give a fluffy look to the skirts. She knows that it becomes her as nothing else would.

Her jewelry consists of beautifully colored seeds strung together in the form of necklaces, bracelets and tresses. In addition to these, on the night of the ball she catches the brilliant fireflies which swarm in the jungle and artistically arranges them in her dusky locks. The jungle girl would not exchange her "peenie wallahs," as she calls the fireflies, for the diamonds of the northern belle.

The jungle girl's hats are a marvel to behold. She weaves them herself from the jippi jappa grass, and can get any shape or style she fancies. She trims them with the netty fiber of the coconut palm and the gorgeous wings of the mountain parakeet, which is shot and brought home by her father and brother. Even her parasol and umbrella are supplied by kindly nature. When the sun is too hot or the rain too heavy a big palmetto or banana leaf does as well as anything bought in the largest stores of an American city.

A creole belle is as fond of perfume as the daintiest American woman and is just as particular that it shall be of the best kind. She goes to much more trouble to procure it, but then she knows that it is always pure and fresh. She first picks her fresh flowers, and then, by some process handed down from one generation to another, she distills it.

The secret method is often known to only a few families, and they would not give it away for any sum of money. The lucky holders of the secret are of course envied by all who know them. Although others may receive presents of the much valued scent from those in the secret, they cannot make it themselves and therefore cannot afford to be as lavish with it as they wish.

The tropical girl's soap is procured on the way to the bath. As she walks down to the river to bathe she stops here and there to gather soap berries and cuts a piece of stick called "cheew-stick," which she uses as a toothbrush. She chews the end of it until it becomes quite soft and froth gathers at the end. She then rubs her teeth well with it. This is the best toothbrush on earth, as it not only prevents the teeth from decaying, but keeps them beautifully white and clean. People in other countries, knowing the value of this cheew-stick above all others as a dentifrice, have it powdered and exported to them.

In many parts of South America the natives cannot buy cloth to make their clothes, so they have to spin it themselves out of cocoon fiber, river weeds and bamboo fiber. The cloth woven from the bamboo fiber is very soft and silky.

Unlike the West Indians, the South American belle wears shoes of a kind. These are made of a coarse woven material like sailcloth, which is attached to soles of rawhide. They are the most comfortable shoes imaginable and are used by the soldiers of South America when on the march. They are called "alpargatas," and Americans who have traveled in South America invariably bring them home to their wives and daughters for bath slippers. Those who are lucky enough to have a pair would not exchange them for any other slippers, however costly. No other footwear equals the "alpargata" for comfort and durability.

Of Course. "All the defendants they've brought before us so far," said the first jurymen in the criminal court, "appear to be so thin and miserable."

"Yes," replied the other, "naturally they have a pinched look."

The Extremity of Bliss. The Parson—Dis an mos' positively de mos' streamly julestest checking I ober put in much month, before Jackson.

Dr. Jackson—Yes, sah, pison; dat chilekine wuz raised an' brung up on watermellons, sah.

Nobility of character manifests itself at moments when it is not provided for.

How Cigar Dealers Lose Custom. "This may be a good cigar," said a man as he puffed at it, standing for a moment in the shop, "but I don't seem to relish it. Guess my stomach's a trifle off."

"That's just the way it is," remarked the philosophic tobacconist. "About 200 persons come into this store every day. Some of them spend \$10 a week with me for cigars, and others don't spend \$2. I lose a certain amount of this trade every week not because I keep inferior goods, but when smokers get a bit out of condition and the cigars don't taste as good as usual they will blame the cigars, and off they go to another shop."

"But it works about the same way with all. My dissatisfied customers go to some other man's store, and other men's dissatisfied customers come to me. So it even up in the end. Out of every ten strangers who drop in here for the first time to buy a cigar I know by experience that I can count on one or two of them becoming regulars."

To Lose Flesh.

To reduce the flesh one must have the fortitude to give up a number of the pleasant things of life, for a time at least, and many of them for good and all. One must, first of all, become an early riser and not sleep longer than seven hours. Before finishing the morning toilet exercise for twenty minutes with Indian clubs, dumbbells or weights. For breakfast take no cereal, coffee or milk, but tea, not too strong; fruit and toast. Sugar is a fat producer; so also are bread and all farinaceous dishes. Not more than half a glass of liquid should be taken at any meal. For luncheon partake of stewed or raw fruit, a salad dressed with vinegar and oil, green vegetables and a chop. For dinner the bill of fare can comprise fish, mutton, lamb, lean beef, vegetables, especially tomatoes and beans, stale bread and a light dessert.

A Real London Fog. A recent example of London fog was the cause of some queer blunders. A Bayswater bus got nearly as far as Camden Town when the driver thought he was headed for Portland Station. Horses knew their way better.

A wagon drawn by two horses belonging to a firm of grocers in Coventry was left by the man in charge just outside Rugby, ten miles from their destination. The animals started off and were quickly lost to sight in the fog. They reached home without mishap, although the fog was so thick that objects could not be distinguished a few yards away. The driver, who had to find his way on foot, did not arrive until five hours later.

That Terrible Child.

The small son of a certain university professor, whose parents are deservedly popular for their tact and courteous speech, appeared at the home of a fellow professor and hesitatingly asked Mrs. — if he might look at the parlor rug. Permission was of course granted, and Mrs. — felt some surprise to see the little fellow stoop over the rug and stare silently for some half minute. He straightened himself up and, meeting her wondering expression, said triumphantly: "It doesn't make me sick!"

Work For the Stomach.

For the average healthy man I think there is something to be said in favor of a good meal even if a trifle heavy now and then. I believe it is a fact that the human stomach, although it is not a gizzard, like that of a goose, still does its work better when slightly stretched, just as the lungs work better with deep inhalations induced by bodily exercise in the open air.—London Telegraph.

A Leveler.

Fond Parent (to young hopeful)—Unless you keep your face and hands clean, your teeth brushed and look neat the children of nice people won't have anything to do with you; they won't play with you.

Young Hopeful—I bet if I had a goat and a wagon they would.

Mistaken.

"I suppose you thought you were fishing when you caught me?" growled the man who is always disagreeable.

"Well, I used to think so," sighed his little wife, "but now I know I must have been bear hunting."

Some folks are like good natured dogs. If you put them on the head they will jump all over you.—Schoolmaster.

Ayer's

For coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, weak throats, weak lungs, consumption, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Cherry Pectoral

Always keep a bottle of it in the house. We have been saying this for 60 years, and so have the doctors.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 40 years. It is the best medicine in the world. I know, for all throat and lung troubles."

Mrs. J. K. Nourse, Waltham, Mass.

Dr. Geo. B. D. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

The Lungs

Every action of the lungs is necessary. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

THREE REASONS.

There are many, many reasons why this store has come to be the most popular in this vicinity. We mention only three, the ones we think mainly responsible for the success of the past year—the best in our history.

Firstly---CASH.

This point needs but little introduction, the great advantages derived by cash buying and selling are known to all.

The man who does not buy and sell for cash must pay interest on borrowed money to do which he must have an extra profit. The man who buys for cash not only gets first choice but saves all trade discounts which enables him to mark goods at Lowest Prices.

A wholesale or manufacturing house with a "special" invariably give first choice to the firm with ready money.

Secondly---TERMS.

Each and every article leaving our store, whether over our counter or through the mail, is guaranteed to give satisfaction or the purchase money will be Promptly Refunded.

The purchasing of only reliable goods makes possible the giving of this wide guarantee.

Your money is not ours until whatever you purchase has been proven satisfactory in every way. To this liberal guarantee we attribute the large share of public patronage and confidence we enjoy. You run no risk of disappointment if you trade under such terms.

Thirdly---PRICES.

Our Motto has been "small profits and quick returns." This and our exceptionally excellent buying conditions, which are as good as enjoyed by any house in the Dominion, bring the prices on our entire assortment to the lowest possible point consistent with good value.

A letter, a post card or personal visit bring all the advantages of our store to you.

SPRING PREPARATIONS.

For some time the factories in this and many European countries have been working on our Spring assortment. From all points of the compass, by land and sea, the new things will soon be arriving. We are never satisfied with past efforts but reach out to do bigger and better things each season. We have used every possible aid to bring forward this Spring not only the largest but also most exclusive stock in all departments that we have ever obtained. You'll find our Prices right, our Terms right, and our Goods right.

The **RITCHIE COMPANY** Limited. BELLEVILLE.

Stock Foods

are in season. They assist in making Winter Feeding profitable. We carry all the varieties, including

Myer's Royal Spice, 2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25, \$2.75

International Stock Food, 3 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$3.75.

Buckwheat Flour, from the best Mill in Ontario, 25 lbs. 60c.

Ogilvie's Glenora Flour, \$2.40 cwt. " Hungarian, \$2.60 "

Five Roses " " \$2.60 "

Flour quotations for this week only.

J. C. HANLEY & CO.,

GROCERS, FEED & SEED MERCHANTS, BELLEVILLE - ONT.

Willing to Assist.

There was a worthy Irish member of parliament who was so generous that a request for financial assistance was never refused. But his checks had one little drawback—they were never honored. The shortcoming naturally in time became known, but it did not affect his popularity. A visitor to the district, hearing of the member's peculiarity, asked a leading politician how it was that public faith in the member was not shaken. "Why, sure, it is because he shows his willingness to assist but for lack of funds," was the reply.

From a Society Woman's Diary.

My milliner gave me a shock today. "When," said she, "does your ladyship intend paying me what you owe me?"

The ungovernable curiosity of low-born women! It made me blush for my sex.

I was not unkind to her. But I deemed it my duty to chide her, and when she spoke (rather petulantly, I thought) of starving I recommended her to cultivate poise.

Mme. Roland's Request.

When Mme. Roland was on the scaffold she asked for pen and paper to note the peculiar thoughts that hovered about her on the last journey. It is a pity they were refused, for in a tranquil mind thoughts rise up at the close of life hitherto unthinkable, like blessed inward voices alighting in glory on the summits of the past.

MOTHERS RELY ON

Gray's Syrup to keep the children safe from CROUP. It dissolves the thick sputum—clears the throat—breaks up a cold—and CURES COUGHS. Keep

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

always in the house. A bottle of this famous remedy is your best protection against those sudden night attacks of croup. Equally good for all throat and lung troubles—for young and old. 25c. bottle.

HO! FOR CHRISTMAS!

—AT—

SCANTLEBURY'S Big Departmental **Fairyland** At BELLEVILLE

Everything you can think of for Christmas Gift making at moderate Prices.

Books, Leather Goods, Purses, Wrist Bags, Albums, China, Brush Sets, Toilette Sets, Fountain Pens, Brass Goods, Silver Goods, Calendars, Cards, Travelling Companions, Pictures and Picture Framing Clocks, Vases, Egyptian Ware, Redwood China, Dickens Ware, Gold Plate Art Fans Cases, and a thousand other lines; and in the midst of it all a huge Wall Paper sale.

You can save your expenses to Belleville by shopping at Scantlebury's Fairyland.

Sunday School Library and Prize Books a specialty. Thousand upon Thousand of volumes to choose from.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, BELLEVILLE.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENSES. STIRLING, ONT.

E. F. PARKER,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND
Village Clerk. Agent for Quilts Laundry.
Office—Over G. N. Montgomery's Store.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
Office—Over J. Boldrick & Son's Store.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.
GRADUATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,
Late House Surgeon, Montreal General
Hospital; formerly resident accoucheur, Mon-
real Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
eases of Women in General Hospital. Licen-
tiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.
Office and Residence—Front Street,
Stirling.

HALLIWELL & BOLDRICK,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES,
& Public Commissioners, Conveyancers, &c.
OFFICES—Stirling and Bancroft.
J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.
HARRY L. BOLDRICK.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
Toronto Medical College. Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-
tario.
Office and Residence—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. TRASHNER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office over Brown & Mc-
Intosh's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McManney Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
No. 230,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L.D.S.
TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitrified Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at South House.

Oldest, Largest, Most Widely Cir-
culated and Only National Agricul-
tural and Home Paper in Canada.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
Home Magazine
PUBLISHED
WEEKLY

After January 1st, 1904.
PRICE \$1.50 Numbers.
New subscribers get balance of this year
free, including the magnificent Christmas num-
ber. Send in your subscription at once. Don't
miss a single issue. Agents wanted every-
where. Liberal terms given. Sample copy
free.

The William Weld Co., Limited,
LONDON, ONT.

**If You Have Weak Kidneys
or Bladder Trouble**
you are walking on the edge of a precipice,
blind-folded. The next step may be your
last. When the kidneys are weak they
allow the deadly uric acid poisons to ac-
cumulate; these poisons cause rheuma-
tism, lung trouble, heart disease, dropsy,
blood-poisoning, etc. In fact, it has been
demonstrated by scientists that 80% of
deaths are caused by uric acid poisoning.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
Is a remedy prepared from gums, balsams
and herbs, that act directly upon the kid-
neys and urinary organs. It heals,
strengthens and nourishes, thereby assist-
ing nature to throw off the deadly poisons.
O. R. Kidney Cure has saved the lives of
thousands. Send for our large list of tes-
timonials.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE
Is put up in liquid form and quickly as-
similates. Each bottle contains a ten
days' treatment. Price 50c. Don't take
any risk. Secure it now.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
The editorial column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under,
per 100 each insertion; over three lines,
75c per line. Matter not in larger than the
ordinary type, 10c per line.
To Transient Advertisers.—10c per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Trains call at Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Accom. 10:55 a.m.
Accom. 6:43 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The County Orange Lodge meets in
Madoc on Tuesday next.

"Burning Money" is the heading of
a cigar advertisement in a newspaper.
Certainly a true way of expressing it.

Some weather prophets are predicting
an early spring. It is hoped the pre-
diction may prove true. The earlier
the better, as our coal bin is getting
low, and wood is \$5.00 per cord.

Fred Ward is clearing out his Ladies'
Fur Stock at a reduction of 20 per cent. for
cash.

Lent commences on February 17th.
This is a trifle earlier than last year,
and Easter Sunday will fall on April
8th, which is nine days earlier than
Easter of last year. Palm Sunday will
fall on March 27th, and Good Friday on
April 1st.

Dr. Fielder, a Milwaukee scientist,
has just discovered that there are 96,
090,423 germs on a dollar bill. Think
of the risks you run when you carry
around dollar bills which belong to the
printer. You should hand them over
as quickly as possible.

The County Council is now in session
at Belleville. Dr. D. W. Faulkner, of
Foxboro, has been elected Warden for
the present year. There is one vacancy,
that caused by the death of the late F.
B. Parker, the election for which takes
place on Saturday next.

Just think, a Suit of Clothes and Over-
coat for \$10.00 at Ward's. Wake up if you
need them.

The Farmers' Institute supplement-
ary meetings at Queensboro, Eldorado,
Marmora and Spring Brook were better
attended than in former years. The
program of helpful discussions on farm
topics was excellent. The membership
is still booming for North Hastings.

The cold weather which prevailed
early in the week was general all over
Canada and the northern states. In
Manitoba temperatures of 42 and 45 be-
low zero were recorded, and at Chicago
it was 15 below, and at various places in
Ontario from 20 to 30 below were re-
corded.

Miss Hume, who met with the serious
accident of fracturing her skull by a
fall down cellar, as we noted a fort-
night ago, has so far recovered that she
is able to sit up for half an hour at a
time. Her sister, Mrs. Bissonnette, re-
turned home yesterday from attendance
at her bedside.

Mr. George Reynolds has removed
his boot and shoe stock, and will now
be found in the building formerly oc-
cupied by the F. T. Ward Co., a few
dozens further east on Mill street. The
premises have been handsomely fitted
up, and he has now a much more com-
modious shop than formerly.

The hockey match between Stirling
and Bancroft teams, which was to have
taken place at the latter village on Fri-
day last, did not come off. The Stirling
boys went out to Anson, but found that
the train on the C. O. R. would be sev-
eral hours late on account of the storm,
and therefore they returned home.

The very many sudden deaths which
have taken place recently should warn
all to make provision for those left be-
hind. A Life Insurance policy in the
Ontario Mutual is one of the best leg-
acies you can leave your family. See
Burrows' adv't in another column. A
good agent for this locality wanted.

The sixth Epworth League Con-
vention of the Bay of Quinte Conference
will be held in Campbellford on Feb.
2nd, 3rd, and 4th. This is expected to
be a very large and interesting con-
vention, as it is only held every two years.
Many able speakers will be present, and
delegates from every League in the
Conference.

Mrs. Margaret Moon, relict of the late
Lyman Moon, died very suddenly on
Tuesday evening last at the home of her
brother, Mr. John Moore, Belleville.
She was nearly 80 years of age. Sur-
viving her are one son and four daugh-
ters—Mr. Allan Moon, of Stirling; Mrs.
Brown, Chemong Park; Mrs. Sylvester
Ross, Millbrook; Mrs. A. Coe, and Mrs.
Caldwell, Madoc.

On the evening of Jan. 19th, a few
friends gathered at the home of Mr.
John H. Reid, a short distance east of
Stirling, to enjoy the evening and wish
Mr. Reid many happy returns of the
day, it being the anniversary of his
fifty-eighth birthday. His children
gave him a pair of gold rimmed glasses,
and an address was read by Mrs.
White, of Wallbridge.

Several changes have taken place in
real estate in the village lately. Mr. F.
T. Ward has purchased from Mr. W. S.
Martin the building adjoining his
store and recently occupied by Mr. Geo.
Reynolds. We believe he intends tak-
ing it down and putting up a brick
building in its place. Mr. W. S. Mar-
tin has purchased from Mr. T. H.
Bradley the property near the centre
bridge, and intends fitting it up for an
office for himself.

Rev. C. M. Harris, of St. Paul's
Church, Marmora, completed his twen-
ty-fifth year as incumbent of that
church on Sunday, January 17th, hav-
ing been appointed to Marmora parish
in 1879. During that time he has bap-
tized 609 persons, married 162 couples,
and officiated at 250 burials. On Mon-
day evening, Jan. 18th, his parishioners
met at the Rectory, and presented him
with a purse filled with gold coins, ac-
companied by an address. Mr. Harris
made a feeling reply, in which he dwelt
on the work of the twenty-five years,
the faithfulness of the people, and the
prospects for the future.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of
the village was called to meet in the
Town Hall on Tuesday evening last to
discuss the advisability of applying for
a special act of the Ontario Legislature
to enable the corporation to raise by
way of debentures a sum of money for
the consolidation of the present indebt-
edness, and for other purposes. On ac-
count of the stormy and cold weather
there was not as large an attendance
as was expected, but some fifty or sixty
of the ratepayers were present. Mr. W.
S. Martin laid the matter very fully
and clearly before the meeting, show-
ing the necessity of taking the action
proposed in order to prevent an increase
in the rates which would become bur-
densome. By raising money as pro-
posed, the rate of interest on the present
debt could be lowered and money pro-
vided to put down cement sidewalks,—
the increased price of lumber making
board walks too expensive. Messrs.
Mather, Meiklejohn, Boldrick, Calder,
and other spoke in favor of the scheme,
and on it being put to vote it was car-
ried almost unanimously, only three or
four opposing it.

It appears strange that so little inter-
est is taken in school matters by the
ratepayers of this village and school
section. On account of Mr. Clute being
appointed village treasurer, and his
consequent resignation as a member of
the school board, it was necessary that
another trustee should be elected to fill
the vacancy, and although a meeting
for that purpose was well advertised by
posters, as well as attention called to it
in the local columns of the News-Argus,
yet only four persons beside the clerk
put in an appearance at the Town Hall
on Monday evening, and one of these
had to be sent for. A few minutes be-
fore the time expired for receiving nom-
inations, Mr. Joseph Doak moved, sec-
onded by Mr. James Drewry, that Mr.
W. H. Calder be trustee, and there be-
ing no other nomination, Mr. Calder
was declared elected. The school
board has the control of the expendi-
ture of twice the amount of money that
is expended by the village Council, yet
while there is often a keen contest as to
who shall sit in the Council, there is
utter indifference manifested as to the
members of the school board. Such
things ought not to be.

HOCKEY.
The local hockey team have had two
games on the rink here during the past
week and in both cases succeeded in de-
feating their opponents. On Thursday
last (21st inst.) they met a septette from
the Belleville Business College. The
game was interesting though rather too
easy for the locals, and the game not
starting until near 5 p.m., darkness soon
hid the puck from the view of the spec-
tators and players appeared to be rush-
ing aimlessly about. The score at the
close was 6 to 3 in favor of Stirling.

The second game took place yesterday
afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the "Cres-
cents" crossed sticks with the Belleville
High School team. The day was an
ideal one and more spectators might
easily have seen the game, but it again
was too one-sided to be considered a
good one. At half time the score was
5 to 1 in favor of Stirling and at the
close 14 to 4. Mr. W. M. Chandler re-
ferred the game satisfactorily.

Village Council.
A special meeting of the Village
Council was held on Friday afternoon
last in the Council Chamber. Mem-
bers present—W. S. Martin, Reeve; J.
Meiklejohn, W. R. Mather, and A. L.
Hough, Councillors. The meeting was
called by the Reeve to consider the ad-
visability of applying to the Ontario
Legislature for an act to enable the
village to consolidate the debt and to
borrow money for that purpose, and for
putting down cement sidewalks, and
rebuilding the bridge on Henry street,
known as the White bridge.

After considering the matter, the fol-
lowing resolution was passed:
Moved by W. R. Mather, seconded
by L. Meiklejohn, and resolved, that as
it is expedient for the corporation of the
Village of Stirling to secure from the
Legislative Assembly of the Province
of Ontario at its present session an act
to enable said Village Corporation to con-
solidate its present indebtedness and to
secure the building of additional
cement sidewalks of a permanent char-
acter, therefore the Reeve is hereby
authorized to prepare and secure the
publication of the proper and necessary
notices, and also to prepare or secure
the preparation of such an act for sub-
mission to the aforesaid Legislative
Assembly, and is authorized to draw
upon the funds of the Corporation for
the necessary and legitimate expenses
connected therewith.

A notice in accordance with the
above resolution will be found in another
column.

Auction Sales.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.—On Lot 10, in the
8th Con. of Rawdon, the Farm Stock and
Implement belonging to Mr. Geo. N. Reid.
Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers,
Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.—On Lot 3, in the
8th Con. of Rawdon, the Farm Stock and
Implement belonging to Mr. Geo. N. Reid.
Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rodgers,
Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.—On Lot 31, in the 6th
Con. of Sidney, the Farm Stock and Im-
plement belonging to Mr. W. H. Gord-
ner. Sale at one o'clock, p.m. Wm. Rod-
gers, Auctioneer.

PERSONALS.
Miss Florence McWilliams, of Marmora,
is the guest of Miss Edith Conley.
Mr. P. Mather and sister, of Plainfield,
are the guests of the Misses Talloch.
Mr. W. B. Clements, of North Dakota,
is visiting his brother, Mr. Richard Cle-
ments, and other friends here.
Mr. John A. McConnell and wife, of
Anson, spent a few days of this week the
guests of his aunt, Mrs. Nancy McConnell,
Anson.

Misses Grace Hicks and Goldie Adams,
accompanied by Messrs. Boyle and Harden,
of Belleville, were guests at Mr. S. J.
Demille's, on Sunday last.
W. F. Ashley, D.D.G.P., accompanied by
members of Stirling Encampment, No. 8,
visited Belleville, yesterday, for the pur-
pose of installing the officers of Meira
and Quinte Encampments.

Prof. J. H. Desilberg, Scientific Optical
Specialist will visit Stirling on Saturday,
Feb. 28th, until Monday afternoon, Feb. 29th,
at the Stirling House Parlors. In Mar-
mora, Feb. 28th only, at Dr. Jones' Drug
Store. In Frankford, Friday afternoon, Feb.
12th, till Saturday night, Feb. 13th at
the Clarke House Parlors.

Married.
COOKE-MCMULLEN—At the residence of the
bride's father, on Jan. 25th, by the Rev. J. C.
Selt, Mr. Geo. Cooke, of Anson, to Al-
berta McMullen, daughter of Mr. Wm. Mc-
Mullen, of Sidney.

MATTHEWS—On Wednesday, Jan. 27,
by the Rev. R. B. Coleman, M. Albert
Franklin Spencer, of the Township of Thur-
ston, to the daughter of Jan. Munroe, of the
Township of Sidney.

Deaths.
MATTHEWS—In Campbellford, on Jan. 26th,
Maud Christina Matthews, aged 31 years.

PITMAN—In Huntingdon, on Jan. 26th, Al-
wilda Pitman, wife of Albert Pitman, aged
39 years, 3 months and 2 days.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that application
will be made to the Legislative Assembly
at its present session, by the Corporation
of the Village of Stirling, for an Act to
authorize the issue of Debentures to the
extent of \$10,000, for the purpose of re-
deeming the outstanding Debentures of the
said Village, and for the purpose of re-
building what is known as the White
Bridge on Henry Street, and for payment
of overdrawn accounts, and the construc-
tion of cement sidewalks in said Village,
the said Debentures to be known as the
consolidated Debentures of the said Vil-
lage of Stirling.

W. S. MARTIN, Reeve.
I hereby certify that the foregoing notice
was duly authorized by resolution passed
by the Municipal Council of the Village of
Stirling, at a special meeting held in the
Council Chamber at Stirling, on the 22nd
day of January, 1904.

E. F. PARKER,
Clerk of the Village of Stirling.

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of GEORGE L.
SCOTT, late of the Village of Stirling, in the
County of Hastings, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the
Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 129,
sec. 38 and amending Act to all creditors or
other persons having claims against the es-
tate of Geo. L. Scott, late of the Village of
Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Anson,
deceased, who died on or about the 25th day
of October, A.D. 1903, to send by mail, pre-
paid, or otherwise deliver to Charles Amelia
Scott, Stirling, Ont., Executor of the estate
of the late Geo. L. Scott, on or before the 27th
day of February, 1904, a statement in writing
of their names and addresses and full particulars
of their claims or demands, and the nature of
the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is further given that after the
date mentioned above the said Executor
will proceed to distribute the assets of the
said deceased amongst the persons entitled
thereto, having regard only to the claims
notice of which shall have been given as
required.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said
deceased are also hereby notified to hand in
the amount of their indebtedness to the said
Executor, on or before the said 27th day of
February, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Executor.
Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1904.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of JAMES BIRD,
late of the Township of Sidney, in the County
of Hastings, Farmer, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Re-
vised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chap. 129, Sec.
38, to all creditors and other persons having
claims against the estate of James Bird, late
of the Township of Sidney in the County of
Hastings, Farmer, deceased, who died on or
about the 30th day of December, 1903, to send
by mail, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to R. N.
Bird, Stirling, Executor of the said deceased
or to J. Earl Halliwell, Barrister, Stirling,
Ont., his Solicitor, on or before the 27th day
of February, 1904, a statement in writing of
their names and addresses, and full particu-
lars of their claims or demands, and the
nature of the security (if any) held by them.
And notice is further given that after the
date mentioned the said executor will
proceed to distribute the assets of the said
deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto,
having regard only to the claims notice of
which shall have been given as required.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said
deceased are also hereby notified to hand in the
amount of their indebtedness to the executor, on
or before the said 27th day of February, 1904.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for the Executor.
Dated the 20th day of January, 1904.

To the Electors

—OF—
NO. 4 DIVISION, COUNTY OF HASTINGS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

As I have been requested to accept
the nomination for County Councillor
for No. 4 Division, to fill the vacancy
caused by the death of our late member,
F. B. Parker, I have accepted the same
and I would kindly ask you all, both
Grit and Tory, to come out on January
30th, 1904, and give me your hearty
support. Thanking you all for past
favors, I remain

Yours respectfully,

WM. RODGERS.

TO THE ELECTORS

—OF—
No. 4 Div., County of Hastings

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

Having been solicited by a large num-
ber of the ratepayers of this Division to
offer myself as candidate for County
Councillor, to fill the vacancy caused
by the death of the late F. B. Parker,
I have consented to do so. I therefore
solicit the support and influence of
everyone, and it is elected will promise to
do my duty without favor.

Hoping to receive your vote on Jan.
30th, 1904, I remain

Your obedient servant,
R. LAYCOCK.

GREAT Clearing Discount Sale.

THE BUSY DRY GOODS STORE
now offer their First Annual Discount Sale of 15
per cent., until February 14th.

In Ladies' Wrappers, we have a very large and well assorted stock, all sizes,
25 pieces Fancy Wrapperettes, special for this sale, reg. price 10c, now 7c.
3 only, Men's extra heavy Pea Jackets, regular \$5.00 now \$3.75.
4 only, extra heavy Wool Rugs, \$2.00 now \$1.50.
Men's Waterproof Pea Jackets, regular \$2.00 now \$1.75.
Men's Mocha Gloves, regular price \$1.25, now \$1.00.
A few pairs Men's Heavy Leather Mitts at a big discount.
Men's extra heavy Sweaters, in navy and cardinal, \$1.00 now 75c.
Men's extra heavy Wool Top Shirts at \$1.00 now 77c.

TABLE LINENS and NAPKINS to match—\$1.25 now \$1.05; \$1.00
now 82c; 75c, now 67c; 50c, now 42c; 35c, now 28c; 30c, now 25c.
A few colored TABLE SPREADS at a big discount.

TOWELS and TOWELLING—We will offer special bargains on Satur-
day, Jan. 23rd. Roller Towels, regular price, 25c., on Saturday for 21c.
Come early and be suited.

LADIES' HOSIERY and GLOVES—Extra heavy, ribbed, Woollen Hose
special 25c, now 21c. Wool and Cashmere Gloves at a big discount.
Only a few left.

A few pairs of Men's and Boys' Woollen Gloves. Balance will be cleared
at less than cost.

6 only, Men's Cardigan Jackets, regular price \$1.00 now 75c.
A few pairs of Flannelette Sheets, all sizes, at 15 per cent. discount.

A bargain in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Skirts, all reduced.
Ladies' Underskirts, we have a special for \$1.25, on Saturday for 82c.
Only a few left.

6 only, Ladies' Silk Waists, in white, pink, blue and black, latest styles.
They will be cleared out at less than cost.

1 pair Heavy Wool Blankets, reg. price \$3.50, now \$2.75. Extra value.
1 pair Heavy Wool Blankets, regular price \$3.25, now \$2.50. " "

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, woollen and fleece lined—We have some very
heavy lines and on Saturday we are making a big discount sale. Don't let
this chance pass you. They are worth looking at whether you buy or not.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR—We are offering one and all the same chance,
and will guarantee them to suit you.

In COTTONS, white and unbleached, you will find we have some of the
best values shown.

In STAPLE and FANCY DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS—Our
Spring stock has just arrived and we are ready to show you the newest lines.
Ask to see them.

WAIST LENGTHS—Don't buy your Spring Waist until you see what
we have.

In Groceries we always carry a large and fresh stock and what you don't
see ask for.

Buy a barrel of Sugar. Now is the time before it goes up. Ask us for
quotations.

For 25c. Tea you need not try any place else. Try Montgomery's Tea. It
is the best. Coffee, superior to any, every pound guaranteed pure.

Bring us your Coal Oil can to be filled. We will put the best in it.
All Produce taken, and highest prices paid. Don't forget the place.

G. N. MONTGOMERY.

MILNE'S OLD STAND.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

Canada's Great
Illustrated Weekly.

A leading feature of THE WEEKLY GLOBE to be added
this fall will be an

Eight-Page Illustrated Supplement

ON SUPERCALENDERED PAPER.

For the production of this great paper an immense new electrotyping,
photo-engraving and printing plant has been added to the Globe's mechanical
equipment. This will make THE WEEKLY GLOBE unquestionably the most
desirable home paper in Canada.

Subscriptions received at the NEWS-ARGUS Office. See clubbing list in
another column.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the time for renewing subscriptions
to the NEWS-ARGUS, and while thanking
those who have already paid, we find that
there are a number still in arrears. We hope
those who have not paid will promptly act on
this notice, and not delay longer.

LIFE Insurance



Balance of
..FURS..
in stock sold
AT COST

Death Stops Your Salary.
Salaried men should insure, for their
salary ceases at death. Business, pro-
fessional and working men should in-
sure, for their brains and their muscles
are their capital as well as their in-
comes. Death stops them both. In-
sure your life and death cannot stop
that income or steal your capital, and
your loved ones will be saved from
want, etc. Let us give you figures.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
W. C. MITCHELL, R. C. L., Barrister, Solicitor,
&c., Belleville, Ont., Solicitor for the City of
Belleville. Office removed to the City Hall where he
will continue a general practice or law except
as against the Corporation of the City of
Belleville.
Money to Loan at 4, 5 or 6 per cent. accord-
ing to quality or security. Telephone No. 105.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"It is nothing, it is nothing. Any man would have done the same in my place."

"But no man has, my friend." Hector's natural distaste for praise had caused him to avert his eyes from the Queen while she had been speaking; but now, after a little, he ventured to look at her. The gaze of love is comprehensive. It takes in with one swift glance more than a fastidious anthropometrist might catalogue in a year of labor. The lovers eye is like the lens of a camera, focusing on the sensitive plate of the memory, a new image of the world's desire each time it looks. It was a new image of Maddalena that was at that moment recorded in Hector's memory.

She was standing, her head, with its dark waves of hair falling smoothly over the low, broad brow, was held high, with a pride that was not selfish, a pride in the man she had called her friend. Her cheeks were flushed with the same honest admiration. Her eyes shone with that unconscious light that makes a man, when first he sees it, hold his breath with awe and fear—awe that so great delight is within his grasp, that he may be losing it only that he sees it. He has but to speak and the light may vanish—or it may grow and be a lamp upon his feet for all the days—the Gleam of Love's Holy Grail.

Hector saw the light and held his breath. But his heart sang, and his blood beat in his temples with joyful rhythm, and Hope whispered in his ear.

Beside the red rose in her hair she wore no adornment, save a little crucifix on her bosom, a silver cross with a gold Christ. The folds of her black robe fell in soft lines, that gave tenderness to the grace and majesty of her yet girlish figure, tall and simple as a hazel wand. Simplicity should clothe a queen as with a garment, and be the only ornament of her majesty. In Maddalena simplicity and queenliness were rarely met. From her head's crown to her foot's sole she was fair; a king's mate, herself a very queen.

She took the cross from her breast together with its hair-fine chain of gold, and holding it in her hand looked long at it, her lips moving in pure prayer. Then she kissed the symbol, and lifting her head faced Hector with frank eyes.

"Of old," she said, "when knights went out to war, they took with them a talisman, a holy relic, or a love-token, to come between them and peril on the waters of Palma Bay. There was now a thousand stars in the deep blue sky; a thousand lights gleamed along the low line of the shore; dim lanterns glimmered from the sterns of swarming boats; there was an intoxicating mingle of boatmen's calls and splash of oars, light songs, and thrumming of guitar and mandolin. Here seemed the gates of fairyland, opening upon the foam of perilous seas.

The practical days of the voyage, when ways and means and myriad details were discussed and settled with the Orange King, vanished from Hector's memory—burned in the white dust of romance, as a handful of worthless straw is consumed. The magic of the night and the dim land and the water took him. A love song that was passionate yet melancholy, importunate yet fearful, half-impersonal yet wholly haunting, snared his heart and held it still. The subtle smell of the land, so good to noses that for days have known only the salt of the sea—something of the "eternal scent" that completed the subjugation begun by all the glamour of the hour and place. To crown surrender, came to his mind remembrance of Maddalena, bidding him farewell with the brave smile that hid her tears. Not even the discomfit of landing could break the spell that bound him; nay, not even the terrors of the carriage.

As soon as their boat had touched the steps the hotel commissioner, who had annexed the Orange King and Hector—their bodies, souls, and

"Farewell," he said. "God keep your Majesty!"

"Farewell," she said. "God go with you!"

That night Hector spent in waking dreams, but next day he was the man of action. Early afternoon found him in Liverpool at the offices of the Orange King. He sent in his name.

"I am afraid you can't see Mr. Smith just now," said the clerk. "He has an appointment with you for six o'clock on board the Jebba, hasn't he, Mr. Grant?"

"Yes."

"Then I think I'd go on board and make myself comfortable, if you were you. Mr. Smith will be with you by six."

So Hector made his way to the docks, presented himself to the captain of the Jebba, and was received as if he were a prince.

Six o'clock came, but brought no Mr. Smith with it. Seven came, and Hector began to grow anxious. At last, at a quarter to eight, a cab drove up to the gangway, and Thomas Smith came on board.

"Evening, Grant."

"I thought you were never coming, sir."

"Sorry I'm late. Where's Peachey?"

"Here, sir," said the captain.

"Ready?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you'd better clear. Ten minutes gained is ten minutes saved at the other end."

The captain walked away rapidly.

"Well, Grant, are you hungry?"

Hector staid.

"Let's go and have some dinner."

The Orange King led the way to the saloon, and Hector followed in half-amused bewilderment. He ventured one or two remarks, but they were met with abstracted silence.

Hector looked up from his soup to see through the portholes landing stage and warehouses and funnels and masts slipping by with ever-increasing speed.

"How are you going to get back, sir? Drop into a tug?"

The Orange King laughed.

"No, no; I'm coming with you."

"To Palmetto?"

"Um!"

CHAPTER VII.

As night fell on the seventh day, the Isle of Palma rose from the sea. Three peaks, crowned with cloud, grew out of the Atlantic and cast a triple shadow on the darkening water. The Jebba snored her way straight into the black path, and two hours later the anchor plunged into the waters of Palma Bay. There were now a thousand stars in the deep blue sky; a thousand lights gleamed along the low line of the shore; dim lanterns glimmered from the sterns of swarming boats; there was an intoxicating mingle of boatmen's calls and splash of oars, light songs, and thrumming of guitar and mandolin. Here seemed the gates of fairyland, opening upon the foam of perilous seas.

The practical days of the voyage, when ways and means and myriad details were discussed and settled with the Orange King, vanished from Hector's memory—burned in the white dust of romance, as a handful of worthless straw is consumed. The magic of the night and the dim land and the water took him. A love song that was passionate yet melancholy, importunate yet fearful, half-impersonal yet wholly haunting, snared his heart and held it still. The subtle smell of the land, so good to noses that for days have known only the salt of the sea—something of the "eternal scent" that completed the subjugation begun by all the glamour of the hour and place. To crown surrender, came to his mind remembrance of Maddalena, bidding him farewell with the brave smile that hid her tears. Not even the discomfit of landing could break the spell that bound him; nay, not even the terrors of the carriage.

As soon as their boat had touched the steps the hotel commissioner, who had annexed the Orange King and Hector—their bodies, souls, and

"Farewell," he said. "God keep your Majesty!"

"Farewell," she said. "God go with you!"

That night Hector spent in waking dreams, but next day he was the man of action. Early afternoon found him in Liverpool at the offices of the Orange King. He sent in his name.

"I am afraid you can't see Mr. Smith just now," said the clerk. "He has an appointment with you for six o'clock on board the Jebba, hasn't he, Mr. Grant?"

"Yes."

"Then I think I'd go on board and make myself comfortable, if you were you. Mr. Smith will be with you by six."

So Hector made his way to the docks, presented himself to the captain of the Jebba, and was received as if he were a prince.

Six o'clock came, but brought no Mr. Smith with it. Seven came, and Hector began to grow anxious. At last, at a quarter to eight, a cab drove up to the gangway, and Thomas Smith came on board.

"Evening, Grant."

"I thought you were never coming, sir."

"Sorry I'm late. Where's Peachey?"

"Here, sir," said the captain.

"Ready?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you'd better clear. Ten minutes gained is ten minutes saved at the other end."

The captain walked away rapidly.

"Well, Grant, are you hungry?"

Hector staid.

"Let's go and have some dinner."

The Orange King led the way to the saloon, and Hector followed in half-amused bewilderment. He ventured one or two remarks, but they were met with abstracted silence.

Hector looked up from his soup to see through the portholes landing stage and warehouses and funnels and masts slipping by with ever-increasing speed.

"How are you going to get back, sir? Drop into a tug?"

The Orange King laughed.

"No, no; I'm coming with you."

"To Palmetto?"

"Um!"

baggage—sprang on to the Mole and lanced the dark with a fiery cry of "Carriucha!" Out of the gloom drifted a dusty vehicle, drawn by a dusty mule, and driven by a dusty man, who wore a Fra Diavolo hat, a Fra Diavolo grin, and portentous Fra Diavolo naivete in his blood-red sash. They took their dusty seats beneath the swaying of the lanterns, and began speedily to taste all the unproved delights of the carriage.

Two solid miles of it did they endure, for Palma City lies away from the port, snugly curled among miniature hills, its blaze of electric light showing, poised nebulae, amid the blue dark. Two solid miles of bump and thump and dump; of unceasing switchback, of jolt and jar and jig and jumble; of blundering on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

The night was sleepless. Dawn had scarcely set her first pink streamer, floating in the sky ere Hector, balancing on one wheel and the other of tartan's curving; of commissaire's admiration and sharp yelps of encouragement; of clutching helplessness on the part of Hector and the Orange King. On one side of the road, on the other the yawn of the ditch made itself felt. Two miles as the crow flies—four as the tarbata thumps. But all things, and even the carriage, and Hector laughed when, under the portico of the hotel, in the light of the lanterns, he saw the Orange King prod himself affectionately for broken bones.

Hector still went on writing.

"How did you know me?" he asked.

"Word was given to us that my lord was coming."

"We have seen my lord's picture."

"How could that be, since Hector had not been photographed for ten years, and then in a group of Magistrates in Aberdeen?" But doubtless, Hector had had his snapshots.

Hector smiled. He did not learn until later of the portrait of the Palmetto preux chevalier, Baldassare de la Luz, whose memory is venerated in the Isle of Palma, as is that of Wallace or Bruce in Scotland, of Arthur the King in England, or Bayard in France. So he passed by the question of his picture.

"What is your rank?" said Hector.

"I am a sergeant in E company of the second regiment, my lord."

"Your colonel's name?"

"Don Miguel Ortona y Cajal, my lord."

"Who resides?"

"On his estates near Telde, my lord."

"You must not call me 'my lord.'"

"As my lord pleases—senor."

Hector finished writing. He turned, and handed the paper to the general waiter, who secured it as if it had been a royal decree.

"Are there any more of the faithful in this house?"

"We are twenty-five here, senor, and of those eighteen long for the day of freedom."

"Good! Your name?"

"Juan Gastaldi, my—senor."

"Very well. That will do now."

(To be Continued.)

ENGLAND'S LIQ FOR TRADE

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE TRUST SYSTEM.

Over a Hundred Taverns Already Under Control and More to be Acquired.

It really is beginning to look as if the efforts to reform the saloons made by the distinguished backers of the so-called "Public House Trusts," were going to accomplish a good deal towards loosening the grip which Old John Barleycorn has on this country for so many years, says a London letter.

The trust was started about two years ago as an ordinary stock company with a regularly paid up capital, its membership including such men as the Dukes of Devonshire and Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. The trust's supporters follow the "Gothenburg

They say that public drinking places (called "pubs" for short) are apparently a necessity, and maintain that the amount of drunkenness in this country is due mostly to the fact that at common saloons intoxicants only are supplied readily to the workmen, who have nowhere else to spend his spare time. The proprietor's profits on spirits being larger than on drinks of any other kind.

So the trust started out to get hold of as many ordinary saloons as possible, and to run them, not as temperance places, but simply as public houses where food and non-intoxicating drinks would be for sale on equal terms with spirits.

THE GRIP AGAIN.

THIS DANGEROUS EPIDEMIC HAS MADE ANOTHER APPEARANCE.

A Suggestion as to How to Guard Against the Trouble and Its Pernicious After Effects.

Every winter influenza, or as it is more generally known, the grip makes its appearance in Canada. Every few years it spreads and assumes alarming proportions. From all appearances this is one of the years in which it will seize upon a great number of victims, for every day new cases are reported. As in scarlet and typhoid fever, the after effects are often worse than the disease itself. The sufferer is left with a debilitated system, short of breath upon the slightest exertion, subject to headaches and heart palpitation, and in a physical condition to invite the attack of more serious diseases, such as pneumonia and consumption.

A timely suggestion as to how to enable the system to resist the incursions of the grip and its after effects, is given by Mrs. Emma Doucet, St. Eulalie, Que., who says: "I had an attack of the grip which left me a sufferer from headache, pains in the stomach and general weakness. I used several medicines but found nothing to help me until I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began to take these pills I was very much run down and very weak, but they soon began to help me, and after using them a few weeks I was not only as well as ever, but had gained in flesh as well. I can hardly tell you how pleased I am with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I was feeling very hopeless when I began their use."

These pills cure by making new, rich red blood, thus strengthening every part of the body and enabling it to throw off disease. You can always avoid imitations by seeing that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six for \$2.50 by writing to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHE IS STATION MASTER.

Mrs. Mary Merwood occupies a unique position among women workers in England, says an exchange. The fair lady has been for many years the station master at the little station of "Station Master" in Whippingham, a very pretty little village on the Isle of Wight. Mrs. Merwood is not only "station master," but booking clerk, porter, gatekeeper, collector, and "signal man" as well, and does much toward keeping trim and neat the pretty little station garden. She was well known to the late Queen Victoria.

RESTLESS AND CROSS.

When infants or young children are restless and cross or peevish it is a very certain sign that they are not well. The mother may not know just what the trouble is, but she can depend upon it the trouble exists. Give the little one Baby's Own Tablets see how promptly it will be changed into a happy, smiling, good natured child. The little one will sleep soundly and naturally and the mother will also obtain her much needed rest. Here is the proof given by Mrs. John E. Ramsay, Fort Hill, P.E.I., who says: "My baby was cross, restless and did not sleep well, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets he became better natured, sleeps peacefully and is growing finely. The Tablets have been a great blessing to both baby and myself."

The Tablets are a prompt and certain cure for such troubles as indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fevers and other minor ailments. They always do good and cannot possibly harm the most delicate child. You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DECLINE OF GERMAN ARMY.

"Though very possibly the German army has not yet lost its military perfection, it can hardly be doubted," says the London Spectator, "that a great change has come over it. It does not fit into the national life as it used to. In the first place, its pretensions are challenged by civilians—fourfully, anxiously, of course, but still they are challenged. Next, the officers have become much more of a caste than formerly, and at the same time are not content with the old simple German life. The desire to dress well, to live well, to lead a life of luxury and pleasure has been immensely developed, and every now and again the law courts give us glimpses into very sordid aspects of military life."

The harder you cough, the worse the cough gets.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

Is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

S. C. Wells & Co. 202 250, So. 51 LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

CANARIES IN LONDON.

Birds Sold at Four Times Their Weight in Gold.

The recent sale in London of a pair of canaries for £70 has directed public attention to the "boom" now raging in these diminutive pets. Since King Edward took up the hobby of canary breeding prices have been steadily rising, and in many instances birds have changed hands for four times their weight in gold.

The most expensive variety are those with crests or topknots of feathers. Perfect crested canaries are very difficult to breed, and they are subject to blindness, the crest being cultivated to such an extent that it grows over the eyes and hides even the beak. Prices are good "crests" range from £5 to £20.

Norwich plainhead canaries are far more popular, but do not realize such high prices. At Huddersfield recently a young bird, in its first season, was sold by auction for £15 10s. Messrs. Mackley Brothers, of Norwich, whose last consignment of canaries to New York numbered 5,000, have sold several plainheads at prices ranging from £15 to £25 apiece.

Plainhead Norwich are bred almost exclusively for color properties, the most highly colored specimens invariably heading the list. For the purpose of enhancing the natural color, large quantities of cayenne and other peppers are imported from Spain to give the birds a bit of a preparation of egg food. For first class Yorkshire canaries there is a strong demand, but prices are not so remarkable, the highest reported being £20 for a sprightly young fellow exhibited at the recent Manchester show.

LANGUAGE HAD ITSELF.

Infection of the Voice Gives Different Meanings.

A capital story, which has the additional merit of having come first hand, has been told by an American missionary who has just arrived in London from Corea. The difficulty of learning the language of that country is increased enormously owing to the large number of words which, with a slight inflection of the voice, are used over and over again with an entirely different meaning. The missionary in question was preaching to some natives and assuring them that unless they repented they would go to a place of punishment. "Amendment" rather than terror was written on the faces of his Oriental listeners. Why on earth, if they rejected his advice and refused to repent, should they be despatched to the local post-office?

On another occasion a lecture was delivered, in the course of which a beautiful moral was being drawn from the gay career of the tiny butterfly which was suddenly cut short in the clutches of the spider. The simile, however, fell somewhat short of its intended meaning, and it was not until the laughter had subsided that the lecturer became aware that the victim which had been floundering amid the dainty silken threads of the web was a donkey, which in the Korean language, it appears, is synonymous with butchery.

The Poetic Lover—"I'm waiting 'neath the window, love, upon the porch's seat; I'm waiting here till you come down, your own true love to greet. Don't be too long a-dressing up—for if I may make bold, I ain't a-go-in' to wait here long, a-sittin' in the cold."

DR. FED HIMSELF.

Found the Food that Saved His Life.

A good old family physician with a life time experience in saving people finally found himself sick unto death.

Medicines failed and—but let him tell his own story. For the first time in my life of 61 years I am impelled to publicly testify to the value of a largely advertised article and I certainly would not pen these lines except that, what seems to me a direct act of Providence, saved my life and I am impressed that it is a bounden duty to make it known.

"For 3 years I kept failing with stomach and liver disorders until I was reduced 70 lbs. from my normal weight. When I got too low to treat myself, 3 of my associate physicians advised me to 'put my house in order' for I would be quickly going the way of all mankind. Just about that time I was put on a diet of Grape-Nuts predigest food. Curiously enough it quickly began to build me up, my spirits returned and in 15 days I gained 6 lb. That started my return to health and really saved my life.

"A physician is naturally prejudiced against writing such a letter, but in this case I am willing to declare it from the house tops that the multiplied thousands who are now suffering as I did can find relief and health as easily and promptly by Grape-Nuts. If they only knew what to do. Sincerely and Fraternally physician furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FAILURE OF MAN.

Is man a failure? That woman is the success of the twentieth century is obvious. The modern woman is replacing man in a thousand and one occupations; education has raised her more than it does the ordinary man; her memory is more retentive, and her instinct is more correct than his; she is a harder worker, her endurance is greater; she is more temperate and more provident.

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT. Chadleigh: "Hasn't Snapper got a bad memory?"

Borror: "Frightful! He never forgets if he lends you any money!"

STARTLING STORY OF MRS. ADAMS

Stricken With Bright's Disease, all Hope of Life Was Abandoned.

Her Restoration to Health Causes a Sensation in the Medical World.

Doctors Gave Her Up, But Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her Completely.

Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 25.—(Special).—While a Canadian stands aghast at the terrible inroads Bright's Disease is making on the ranks of the brightest and best of her citizens; while the medical profession stands helpless before the dread destroyer of life, Collingwood has among her citizens one who knows all its terrors, who has been carried down by it till the portals of death were open to receive her, and who to-day is a strong, healthy woman—a woman who knows Bright's Disease in all its hideousness, but who fears it not, because she knows its cure.

Mrs. Thomas Adams is this lady's name, and she has now been a resident of Collingwood for a year and a half. Before that she lived in Buck's Falls, where she is widely known and highly respected. Mrs. Adams feels it her duty to spread the good news all over Canada, all over the world, that she has found a cure for Bright's Disease, and that that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MRS. ADAMS' STORY. "Yes," she said, when interviewed regarding her case, "my friends can tell you how terribly ill I was. My doctor pronounced it Bright's Disease and Sciatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. It was Dodd's Kidney Pills that drove away the terrible disease, raised me from my bed of suffering, and made me a well and happy woman."

"I was for years troubled with a pain in my back, at times I would have to keep my bed. In March, 1900, I got so bad with pains in my back and hip that I was more helpless than an infant, and at times gave up all hope of getting well. I had no power of my back or limbs."

"I was for eight months an invalid, and my suffering during that time were something too terrible for words to describe. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease, but he could do nothing to give me relief."

HOW THE CURE CAME.

"It was then a friend of my husband induced me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had no faith in them, for I never expected to get better. But I did them, and I thank God that I did. They brought me relief almost from the first, and after taking three boxes I was able to do my own work and look after my children."

"It is three years since I started using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I have not had a return of my trouble since. When I feel a little out of sorts, I just get a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they drive all the pains away."

It is needless to say Mrs. Adams' friends all use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They find that a remedy that cures Bright's Disease easily disposes of all the earlier stages of kidney complaint.

MEN SELL THEIR WIVES

VALUE OF BETTER HALVES IN ENGLAND.

Cases in Police Courts Show the Practice to be Quite Common.

Readers of Mr. Hardy's novels have been reminded of the opening chapters of "The Mayor of Casterbridge" by the case at Marlborough street Police Court the other day, where it was shown that the defendant had got rid of his wife by selling her for a couple of shillings. For precedents of this commercial form of divorce some journalists have searched the records of every age, and produced numerous instances of it, being led to the cattle market and there knocked down to the highest bidder, says the London Globe.

But it is not necessary to go back anything like 100 years for such sales of wives. There are sufficient modern instances to maintain the assertion that wife selling is still a British custom. There are hundreds of people who still believe that to transfer a wife to another man for a cash payment is a legal transaction and a valid dissolution of matrimonial ties. As a popular error it ranks with the notion that if husband or wife be absent and heard of for seven years the other is free to marry again.

AN ESTABLISHED CUSTOM.

In Yorkshire generally, and in Sheffield in particular, this doctrine of wife selling is still so firmly established and frequently practiced that it has little less than the force of a law.

Lovers of Sheffield grinders who in drunken bouts sell their wives for a quart of ale are well known. But now-a-days such transactions are no longer conducted off-hand. They are invested with formality, as witnesses are called, and a document which figured in a case at the Sheffield County Court in 1887: "At the Royal Oak, Sheffield, I, Abraham Boothroyd, agree to sell



Shirt waists and dainty linen are made delightfully clean and fresh with Sun-light Soap.

my wife Clara to William Hall for the sum of 5 shillings."

At Leeds Assizes in 1895, Benjamin Gibbons was tried for bigamy. He admitted that he had married a woman while his first wife was alive, but he pleaded that as he had sold her he was entitled to marry again. She was a young woman and unmarried; even though he constantly gave her good hidings, she was a dutiful and loving wife, he sold her to a soldier for 3s. 6d. She went quite willingly, and had married her purchaser.

A NOMINAL VALUE.

In each case it will be noticed that the purchase money is small. This is not due to low valuation of the woman, but a nominal sum is agreed upon to make the bargain an actual one. The legal doctrine of "value received" is so far understood by the vulgar mind. The sale, indeed, is the poor man's divorce. His honesty in this matter is shown by his retention of the children of the marriage, and his maintenance of them.

In a case at Doncaster in 1896 the purchaser, instead of paying cash, agreed to take over the vendor's four children with the wife. This was the document which figured later in the police court. "New Considers, March 8, 1896.—I, Enoch Childs, is quite willing to take your wife and children as mine, that is your wife, Ellen Tart, and Sarah, John, Henry and Eliza. Signed, Ellen Tart, Enoch Childs."

COMMON PRACTICE.

Though Lancashire is so kin to Yorkshire in sale of wives are known in the county. But in Alfreton, in Derbyshire, a collier sold his wife for fourpence in 1882. In 1873 there was a remarkable case at Belper; the wife of an absconding debtor had a halter placed about her neck and was led into the market place on Saturday afternoon and offered for sale by auction as one of her husband's assets. But there were no bidders and no sale.

About four years ago Irlingham, near Northampton, supplied a southern instance. A shoemaker paraded the streets with a bell calling upon all persons to buy what he had that afternoon "sold and bequeathed" his wife to John—. He proclaimed the names of two companions as witnesses to the transaction. The purchase money was two shillings. Baring Goudie cites similar sales in the West country, and to go back more than thirty years would mean the extension of this subject to intolerable length for a century ago wife selling was almost common.

That it is practiced as frequently as it is will come as a surprise to most readers. In addition to those northern instances many a wife is sold to-day in the east end of London, but of all such cases over the country only a few are revealed to public knowledge.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

W. & L. KILPATRICK, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. A. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Visitor (calling on friend in hospital)—"Sorry to find you here, old chap; badly hurt?" Patient—"Yes, I am afraid I am. I heard the doctor say I was a 'beautiful case.'"

Speechless and Paralyzed.—"I had valvular disease of the heart," writes Mrs. J. S. Cooke, of Truro, N.S. "I suffered terribly and was often speechless and partially paralyzed. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me relief, and before I finished one bottle I was able to go about. To-day I am a well woman."

Cashleigh—"A dog is a man's best friend, because he never forsakes him." Harbridge—"That's right. A man cannot borrow money from a dog."

(Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.)

Investor: "What do you mean by falsely representing the property?" The notice stated that there was a view of fifty miles, and I couldn't see fifty yards. Agent: "No deception at all, sir. Why I was looking for you?" Investor: "Why, I looked all round me, and I could not see out of the valley." "Well, mister, returned the agent, 'yer didn't look right. If yer had gazed up, yer'd bin no trouble. I reckon yer can see more'n fifty miles up. I tell yer, mister," he added, as the investor walked off, "we don't misrepresent the facts down here."

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

Nervousness and Indigestion Relieved in 30 Minutes.

The Rev. Father Lord, St. Montreal, Canada, says: "I have been a sufferer for 20 years from organic heart disease, nervousness and dyspepsia, and have been treated both in France and America, with but temporary relief. I tried Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure and was indeed surprised at the immediate relief I obtained. I am firmly convinced that it will cure any case of heart disease and will strengthen the nerves and stomach."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is the best. Only 10c for 40 doses.

After a hard day's work, there's nothing so refreshing as a cup of good hot Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

LOWER PRICES USE BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE GARDEN WARE

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885

CAN BE HAD IN Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You. INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

SANGUINE TRAVELLERS.

The latest scientific invention, it is announced, is an engine that can walk. Travellers on a certain railway line hope that this will now take the place of engines that can only crawl.

Aunt Clara (to her young nephew, who has just brought a bucket into the parlor where she is sitting): "Good gracious, Tommy, what are you doing with that bucket? Take it down to the kitchen at once." Tommy—"I want you to kick it, Aunt Clara; 'cause I heard papa saying when you kick the bucket, we'd get \$5,000."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Once there was a man who fell in love with a woman's voice; she seldom used it.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winstow's Soreness Syringe has been used by millions of mothers for their children who are teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winstow's Soreness Syringe."

Willie: "I say, pa, why is a girl called a 'miss'?" Pa: "She is probably so called, my son, because she is unable to hit anything she throws at."

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Mrs. Hatterson: "Your new house, I suppose, will be finished in modern style?" Mrs. Catterson: "Oh, yes! Nothing in it but antiques!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Mrs. Naggle: "When do you think a woman is in her prime, James?" Mr. N. (promptly): "When she's asleep!"

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headaches, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 50 cents.

"Papa," queried little Bertie, "what's an echo?" "An echo, my son," replied the old man, with a sigh long drawn out, "is the only thing that can cheat a woman out of the last word."

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT

will cure Diphtheria.

JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.

French Village.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT

will cure Croup.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Cape Island.

I KNOW MINARD'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy on earth.

JOSEPH A. SNOW.

Norway, Me.

"No, Mr. Spoonmore, I never could be happy with a man of your habits."

"My habits, Miss Pimble, what do you know of my habits, may I ask?"

"You haven't been in this room more than half an hour, and in that time you have sat on my sofa pillows, leaned your head back against my rocking-chair, and put your feet on my embroidered footstool."

ORGANIC HEART DISEASE

Nervousness and Indigestion Relieved in 30 Minutes.

The Rev. Father Lord, St. Montreal, Canada, says: "I have been a sufferer for 20 years from organic heart disease, nervousness and dyspepsia, and have been treated both in France and America, with but temporary relief. I tried Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure and was indeed surprised at the immediate relief I obtained. I am firmly convinced that it will cure any case of heart disease and will strengthen the nerves and stomach."

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure is the best. Only 10c for 40 doses.

THE SULTAN'S CARICATURIST.

A Turkish artist who drew a caricature of the Sultan has been sentenced to one hundred and one years in prison. We have no doubt, however, that he may succeed through good conduct in having it marked down to ninety-nine.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

Is the great winter tourist route to the south and west, including Texas, Old Mexico and California, the lands of sun-shine and flowers. Through standard and tourist sleeping cars are now run via this great southern route. The new and elegant trains on the Wabash, are hauled by the most powerful engines ever built. Every comfort is provided equal to the best hotels, or the most luxurious homes. Nothing is wanting to complete one's happiness. The days and nights pass only too quickly, while travelling on the great Wabash line. For information as to rates, routes, etc., address any ticket agent or J. A. Richardson, Dist. Pass. Agt., N. E. corner King and Yonge Sts., Toronto.

Young Minister—"I don't think I

need put on the gown, John. It's only an encumbrance." Beadle: "Weel, sir, it makes ye mair impressive, an' ye need it a', sir—ye need it a'."

The Governor's Wife a Prison-

er.—Mrs. Z. A. Van Loven is the wife of the governor of the county jail, Napanee, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the doctor in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she buried her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her.—43

A married man says he objects to giving with spending money because she invariably spends it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cows.

"I don't feel very well, mamma," said a little boy of four years after a too hearty dinner one day. "I have such a pain in my lap."

An admirable Food of the

EPPS'S COCOA

Finest quality and flavour.

Nutritious and Economical.

48-21

Billiard Tables

The Best at the Lowest Price Write for Terms

REID BROS., Mfg Co's

785 King St. W.

32-31

Dominion Line Steamships

Montreal to Liverpool

and to London

Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and State-rooms are comfortable. Special attention has been given to the second-class and third-class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars apply to any agent of the Company or to the passenger agent.

DOMINION LINE OFFICES: 117 St. Jacques St., Montreal

CARPET DYEING

and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

Send particulars by post and we will send you a list

Address Box 156, Montreal

45-04

BASTEDO'S

SPECIAL SALE OF FURS

Send for catalog. We give extra value.

New Furs and Gansing. Send for price list

11-04

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Apples,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS

And Farm Produce generally, consign it to us and we will get you good prices.

THE Dawson Commission Co.,

TORONTO.

Issue No. 5-04

PAGE LAWN FENCE

Indestructible, Handsome, Perfect. Only 20 cents per running foot. Supplied by us or local dealer.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited. - Walkerville, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John

THE FINEST FANCY CHINA, HAND DECORATED WARE, HANGING LAMPS, DECORATED VASE LAMPS.

Everything in CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and LAMP
SUNDRIES.

SPECIAL.

We will sell for cash, and deliver to any place in town if
required, the best grade of American Family Safety

COAL OIL, 23c. per gallon.

PARKER'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

All Accounts for 1903
still unpaid must be set-
tled at once.

H. & J. WARREN,
MILL STREET.

SAVE MONEY
By JOINING
MUTUAL LITERARY-MUSIC CLUB
OF AMERICA

25 Cents pays for three months' membership.
Each member receives the official club organ
every month, including a special of high-class vocal
and instrumental new music each month, 18
pieces in all, also a Certificate of Membership
which gives the privilege of Club Room in New
York City, and of buying literature, music or mu-
sical instruments of any description at wholesale
prices, saving you from 20% to 60% on your pur-
chases. Don't fail to join at once. You will get much
more than your money's worth. **MUTUAL LITERARY-
MUSIC CLUB, Dept. A, 150 Nassau St., N.Y.**

A FREE PATTERN
(your own selection) to every sub-
scriber. Only 50 cents a year.

McCALL'S
MAGAZINE

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A gem, beautiful colored plates, latest
fashions, dressmaking economies, fancy
work, household hints, fiction, etc. Sub-
scribe to-day, or send 50c. for latest copy.
Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.
Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-
date, Economical and Absolutely
Perfect-Fitting Paper Patterns.

McCALL
BAZAR
PATTERNS

All Seams Allowed and Perforations show
the Basting and Sewing Lines.
Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher.
Ask for them. Sold in nearly every
town, or by mail.
THE McCALL CO.,
112-115-117 West 31st St., NEW YORK.

The Loan & Savings Co.
LIMITED.
CAPITAL, \$250,000
WITH POWERS TO ISSUE \$1,000,000 BONDS.

You may borrow
any amount
of Money
with which to buy
a home, a farm or
pay off a mortgage
or on your personal note with absolutely
no interest to pay.

Taking 20 years or less to
pay it back in small monthly
payments without interest.

Why pay RENT or be troubled with
MORTGAGES when THE LOAN & SAV-
INGS COMPANY will furnish you with the
money to buy your home or pay off
your mortgage in any locality and charge
you NO INTEREST.

No matter where you live lose no time
but consult at once
THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO., LTD.,
Head Office, 20 St. Alexis St.,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Strictest investigation courted.
E. W. BROOKS,
Glen Ross, Ont.
Agent for County of Hastings.

News-Argus to Jan. 1, '05, 90c

THE HEART OF HUNGARY.

Pest, which is joined by a hyphen
and five bridges to Buda.

Situated on a river which bears more
tongues than any other on its long jour-
ney to the sea, feeling the influence of
the orient as well as the occident, ex-
pressive of the progress of a race whose
heart is young, is Pest, one of the new-
est cities, joined by a hyphen and
five bridges to Buda, one of the oldest
of capitals. Here there need be no
strife between the sentiment that
would preserve an ancient building
and the enterprise that would put some-
thing more serviceable in its place. In
much the same way that one may have
portraits of his ancestors hang on the
walls of a steam heated house, without
interfering with the utilities, so the
Magyar from a comfortable chair in
his cafe, while he listens to stock ex-
change quotations or the opera over the
telephone, may look across the Danube
at the monuments of the Hungarian
past. On our part we should have a
parallel if Washington were the com-
mercial metropolis as well as the cap-
ital and we moved the heights of Ar-
lington farther down the Potomac and
crowned them with Liberty hall, Cas-
tle William and Old South church.

In other European cities where an old
municipal site adjoins a modern,
though hills are leveled and moats filled,
the cramping effect of narrow alley-
ways and crooked streets still remains.
The heights of the Buda side formed a
natural stronghold in the middle ages.
There the first Hungarian king was
crowned; there the Turkish janizaries
were encamped for the hundred years
that the walls of Vienna were an un-
yielding bulwark against the tide of
Moslem invasion; there in later times
the patriots inspired by Kossuth made
a gallant stand. The successors of the
old warriors and their people had only
to cross the stream to find a plain which
was equally suitable for a twentieth
century city, where in peace they have
won successes that they failed to win
in war.—Frederick Palmer in Scrib-
ner's.

WHEN MAN IS ENVIED.

When he doesn't have to twist his
arms to hook his bodice up the back.

When he can wear his best hat in the
rain without getting the curl out of the
feathers.

When he gives his hair a neat little
slick with a comb and, presto! his coif-
ure is complete.

When the children cry and he can
whistle a tune, get his hat, bang the
door and go out.

When he stows things away in his
multitudinous pockets and saunters on
with unnumbered hands.

When he trips up the street on a
rainy day with his trousers jauntily
turned up and no skirts to kick.

When he swings easily on and off
a moving car without danger of tan-
gling his heels in his petticoats.

When the dinner is spoiled and he
chats unconcernedly and all the guests
ply him because he is married to an
incompetent, fussy, discomposd wom-
an.

Beauty's Varieties.

The French say there are several
"ages" as well as kinds of beauty—the
beauty of mere youthfulness, which
they call la beauté du diable; also a
beauty of "ugliness," of "old age" and
of "thinness," called la beauté du singe.
Frederika Bremer, the Swedish novel-
ist, had the beauty of "plainness." She
was so very plain of face that her ex-
pression of trustfulness, as though ap-
pealing to you to find some other qual-
ities in her than mere "looks," shone out
with a perfect radiance that ennobled
her face and drew friends to her, be-
cause she had no other beauty. But
Miss Bremer took pleasure in her well
kept hands, of which she used to say,
"Even hands have their moments of
charm."

Wild Animals and the Human Voice.
Gordon Cumming was perhaps the
first to discover the effect of the human
voice upon wild animals. On one occa-
sion he had a lioness in full retreat be-
fore him. He called loudly to her, where-
upon she squatted like a huge
dog and permitted him to approach. In
a similar venture he checked the charge
of a lioness by yelling at her and con-
tinued to do so, while she remained
perplexedly sniffing the ground and al-
lowed him to escape.

Time to Get Aboard.

"Porter, is my ticket good on this
train?"

"Yes, sah. Step right in, sah."

"This is a fast train, ain't it?"

"It's de fast unil, sah."

"How fast does it run?"

"Sometimes a mile a minute, sah."

"Whew! Does it ever leave the
track?"

"No, sah, but it sometimes leaves de
passengers. Better git aboard, sah."

Snarling Himself.

Stage Carpenter (who has been sent
on in an emergency to say a line)—
Me lord, the police 'ave discovered your
whereabouts and even now approach.

The Bold, Bad Baron—'Tis false—false!

The Stage Carpenter—All right. Then
you go and arsk the blooming stage
manager. He told me.

After the Wedding.

He—It certainly was a pretty wed-
ding, and everything was so nicely ar-
ranged.

She—That's just what I think. And
the music was especially appropriate.

He—I don't remember. What did
they play?

She—"The Last Hope"—Lippincott's
Magazine.

Pointed Paragraphs.

It takes two to fill a family jar.

An ounce of love is worth a ton of
sympathy.

After hesitating a man often finds it
too late to act.

The poet is born, but the liar is com-
pelled to acquire his art.

Some men ought to be thankful that the
world doesn't understand them.

Once there was a man who fell in
love with a woman's voice; she seldom
used it.

Men who know when they get ahead
may be too full for utterance after get-
ting it.

A married man says he objects to
giving his wife spending money be-
cause she invariably spends it.

Mrs. Mary Ball, an old lady, was
found frozen to death in her house at
London.

Mr. E. Musgrave, of Victoria, B. C.,
writes to the London Times, protesting
against British "subserviency" to the
United States.

The Manitoba Government has
brought down sweeping amendments to
the license law, including the abolition
of all saloon licenses.

A party of fifty British immigrants
reached Toronto Tuesday night, and
the number of arrivals for January so
far is in excess of last year.

The snow blockade is so bad in west-
ern Ontario that the mails from London
for St. Thomas, a distance of 15 miles,
are being sent via Windsor, covering a
distance of 225 miles.

Dr. Sangster, of Port Perry, who had
come to Toronto to meet his daughter
who, with her husband, was returning
from their wedding trip, died suddenly
at the King Edward Hotel early Wed-
nesday morning.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, in a speech at
Sherbrooke stated that the modifica-
tions in the Grand Trunk Pacific agree-
ment related only to the financial
clauses, and did not involve any im-
portant changes of plan.

Whitaker Wright, the celebrated
company promoter, was found guilty
on Tuesday of fraud in connection with
the London and Globe Corporation, and
sentenced to seven years. He dropped
dead soon after leaving the court room.

All hope has been given up of rescu-
ing the 180 or 190 miners who were in
the Harwick mine near Pittsburgh, Pa.,
when an explosion took place on Mon-
day morning last. An account of the
accident will be found on another page.

Took Her Part.

"Why, Johnny, I am ashamed of you.
How could you take little Ethel's half
of the apple away from her?"

"Cause, ma, I ain't forgot what you
told me—to always take sister's part."

A Provident Mind.

He—I think I'll go and speak to your
father at once. He can't do more than
kick me out.

She—It seems a pity to risk it, dear,
in that good suit.

Unfavorable Conditions For Study.

"Hazel came over tonight to study
with me," explained Dorothy.

"And did you do much studying?"

"Well, we would have if there hadn't
been so much to talk about."

Remember you must die. Let this

not startle you, but let it soften you
while there is yet time to do some
good in the world.

Young Ardup was looking over his

accounts. "I find," he muttered, "I
spent last year \$165.45 for beer and
cigars, and \$75 for clothing. I must
try to get along with fewer clothes
this year!"—Chicago Tribune.

Clubbing List

THE NEWS-ARGUS will club with the
following papers at the rates mentioned:

The Weekly Globe.....\$1.75

The Weekly Mail & Empire,
with premium picture.....1.75

The Family Herald & Weekly
Star, with two premium pic-
tures, and Map of Canada.....1.80

The Weekly Sun.....1.80

The Toronto News (Daily).....1.80

The Toronto Star (Daily).....1.80

The Toronto Globe (Daily).....4.50

The Farmers' Advocate, weekly \$2.30

We specially commend the Advo-
cate as the best agricultural paper
published in Canada.

Special low clubbing rates with
the Montreal Daily or Weekly Witness.

Secure Some Bargains Before We Move.

Great Clearing Sale

of all WINTER FOOTWEAR.

Our new premises, formerly occupied by the Fred. T. Ward Co.,
have been undergoing a thorough renovating, so that we expect to be
able to move shortly. In order to facilitate this we are offering all
our WINTER LINES AT CUT PRICES.

Special Values in

Men's Larrigans and Mocassins. Men's Felt Boots, all kinds.

Women's Felt Boots and Slippers. In all styles and shades.

Women's Overgaiters, Leggings, Overshoes, Wool Lined Rubbers.

Girls' and Children's Felt Boots and Slippers.

Girls' and Children's Mocassins.

Men's Heavy Sox. Men's Buckled Felt Boots.

Specialties in all Winter Goods.

Further more, to increase our inducement in this Great Sale, we
will give a Discount of 10 to 20 per cent. on all Cash Sales.

CEO. REYNOLDS,

SHOE KING.

N. B.—We would like all Accounts settled at once.

J. BOLDRICK & SON

wish to say "War is Being Waged on Prices of Furs in this Store."

We have sold more Furs than we have ever done before, still we have a lot
of Fine Mantles in Bokharan, Astrakhan and Persian Lamb. Prices will not
stop a purchase if cheapness is to be the inducement. We have 24 Ladies'
Fur Coats yet to sell. They are lovely coats and will be sold at slaughter
prices, for cash or short credit. Please remember they are not the culls of a
stock, they have been coming into the store up to one week ago. Now Ladies
is your time for a bargain. We have Men's Coats also, at greatly reduced
prices, one fine Coon amongst them. Lots of winter to come yet. Furs will
be seasonable for over two months yet.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

A Diplomatic Omenal.

During the reign of Emperor Napo-
leon III. he and the empress visited
Normandy and had arranged to spend
a couple of days at Evreux. M. Jan-
vier de la Monte, who was the prefect,
learned that the revolutionaries intended
to hijack the sovereigns as they passed,
and so he summoned the leaders of the
movement and told them that he knew
of their plot. "If you carry out your
plan," said he to them, "you will get
six months in prison, if you do not
your friends will accuse you of cow-
ardice and treason. As a way out of
the difficulty I propose to lock you up
at once until the emperor has gone."

The conspirators accepted the terms of-
fered them, and so the emperor was
greeted only by cheers, as the revolu-
tionaries, frightened at the arrest of
their chiefs, had not dared to utter a
sound. After the emperor and empress
had gone the prefect went in person to
release his prisoners, who had had such
a pleasant time that they greeted him
with cries of "Long live the prefect!"
to which M. Janvier de la Monte, who
was a man of wit, replied, "My friends,
do not overdo it!"

New York's "Diamond Rooms."

Only men and women who want to
purchase an expensive set of jewels,
say \$10,000 worth or upward, get a
glimpse of the "diamond rooms," as
they are called, in the big New York
Jewelry shops. Gems worth less than
that usually are kept in show cases and
examined in trays at the counters. But
if a customer wants to make a larger
purchase—a diamond necklace with
pearl pendant worth from \$40,000 to
\$50,000, for instance—he is shown into
a parlor where he can examine the
jewels more at his leisure and see the
salesman weigh them on the most care-
fully balanced scales. These parlors as
a rule are luxuriously but simply fur-
nished and are convenient to the safes.

It is not an unusual thing during the
holiday season for a salesman in a well
established store to make three or four
sales a day ranging from \$12,000 to
\$30,000.

Soldiers and Weight.

These facts are given by two officers
who conducted experiments to deter-
mine the effect of weight on soldiers in
full marching order. The five men who
volunteered as subjects marched a dis-
tance of fifteen miles and eighty-two
yards. The different weights carried
were forty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty-
five pounds. With the first weight it
was found that a man at a moderate
temperature could cover the distance
with ease; in hot or close weather slight
inconvenience was experienced, which
disappeared when the march was over,
so that the men could begin the next
day as well as ever.

The weight of fifty-nine pounds did
no harm in moderate weather, but
proved fatiguing when it was hot, and
effects were felt the next day. When
the men carried the third weight the ill
effects were very marked.

REXALL HOUSE- HOLD DYES.

These Dyes will dye Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute
or mixed goods in one bath—the dye
is the latest and most improved Dye in the world.
Try a package. All colors at

O. F. STICKLE, Agent.

THE CELEBRATED EYE SPECIALIST.

Prof. J. H. De Silberg, Oculist Special-
ist from Germany, will be in Stirling, at
the Stirling House, during three times
weekly, Wed. Sat. & Sun. All consulta-
tions free. Those having weak or imper-
fect eyes should not fail to consult the
professor. Next visit will be Saturday,
Feb. 6th until Monday, Feb. 8th.

HARDWARE!

Remember I sell ASBESTO
PLASTER. No hair or sand re-
quired. Mix it with water, let it
stand a few hours and it is ready for
use. Just the thing to use in cold
weather. I guarantee this Plaster to
be perfect for house use or money re-
funded.

I have a few HORSE BLANK-
ETS and ROBES and WINTER
MITTS left, and will sell them cheap.

Don't forget I keep the LEADER and
MAPLE LEAF CROSS-CUT SAWS.
These are all fully guaranteed. I also
keep Drag and Circular Saws, a full
stock.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

Farm for Sale.

A fifty acre farm, known as the McCon-
nell Homestead, situated in the immediate
vicinity of Springfield. Upon the prem-
ises are a good frame house, frame barn,
and frame driving shed and other outbuildings.
The place is well watered, and within
one-half mile of church and three-quarters
of a mile of school.

Sale on easy terms, and possession given
at once, if required.

For particulars apply on the premises to
MANLEY MCCONNELL,
Springbrook P. O.

Lumber and Shingles

for sale at Anson.

R. G. KINGSTON.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
out license as Auctioneer for the County
of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on
shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest,
and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at
the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

PATENTS

PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book
"Inventors' Help" and "How you are swindled"
by the sale of your invention. Handbook on Patents
sent free. Send sketch, model or
photo for free advice. **MARTIN & CO.** 101
Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probably patentable. Communicate
in confidence. Handbook on Patents sent
free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken at home or abroad. Money & Co. receive
special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A thoroughly illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
year in advance. Single copies, 10c. Send for
free copy. **MUNN & CO.** 36 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 25 P St., Washington, D. C.

THE

Stirling News-Argus

is published every Thursday morning at the
office of publication, North street, Stirling,
first door north of Parker's drug store, by

JAMES CURRIE.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 per year.

(paid in advance. If not so paid, \$1.25 will
be charged.)

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate
subjects, the real name of the writer to be
furnished the editor in every case. This rule
has no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week

When inserted for 1 year, 8 mos, 3 mos

Half col. down to quarter col. 5 10 15

Quarter col. down to 2 inches. 5 10 15

If inserted less than three months 1 cent ex-
tra on above rates. If less than two months 2
cents extra on above rates. (If less than one
month 3 cents extra on above rates.)

These rates to be continued for the ordinary
business of the commercial houses, and for
which they will not be held to include Auction
sales, Removals, Co-partnerships, Notices, Pri-
vate Advertisements of individual members
of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per year; \$5 for six months;
for three months, \$3 for two months, \$2
for one month. One inch, \$5 per year; \$2.50
for six months, \$1.50 for three months, \$1
for one month. A column measures twenty inches.

Advertisements may be changed at the op-
tion of advertisers without extra charge.

Transient advertisements, 5c. per line first
insertion, 2c. per line each subsequent inser-
tion.

Advertisements without specific instruction
will be inserted till forbid, and charged accord-
ingly.

Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

JOHN PRINTING of every description ex-
ecuted in neat and fashionable style, and on
short notice.